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Through The Archway

Photo: B. G. Kakade

NEW YORK IS NOT AMERICA

Surgery That Brings Sanity

(See Inside)

Where Tea Is A Rite, A Custom - And A Drink!

"The British Character—Importance of Tea."

By MERVYN JONES

The price of tea is of deep concern to the English who count their brew an essential to work.

LONDON.

RECENTLY the dockers of Southampton went on strike in protest against an increase in the price of their customary mid-morning cup of tea, supplied by the canteen.

The increase was from the equivalent of 4 to 5 cents. But it was, thought the dockers, the thin end of the wedge. Prices are rising faster than wages these days in England; and, if tea is to get dearer by the cup as it has already got dearer by the pound, dockers and others must make economies elsewhere.

The importance of tea in the English scheme of things seems strange only to those who have not studied its full significance. Tea is not only a drink; it is a national tradition. Thus when Englishmen go on strike for cheaper tea, their demand is the reverse of mundane or trivial. They fear that an increase in price reflects a feeling that tea is a luxury, not the moral necessity which, in fact, it is. The whisper spreads that the ministrants of the urn are betraying their trust. Once this happens, tea will be worse than dear. It will be bad. A sixth sense, more subtle than the palate, will tell these Englishmen that their tea is being made the wrong way. And when a tradition is debased, that tradition will wither and die.

The quantity of tea for the pot is immutably codified: one spoonful for each of those about to partake, and an extra spoonful known as "one for the pot." In the north of England this is called "one for Grandpa."

The rites involved in the making and drinking of tea are important for more than practical reasons. They embody, of course, the instructions without which no palatable tea can be made. But they do more. They make of the drinking of tea a deliberate act of will, a ceremony, an occasion at once social and symbolic. On the one hand, they make it a setting and a focus for intelligent and reflective conversation, or for purposeful discussion. On the other, they insure that it provides a resting place for a man's mind.

Calmed and restored by the drink itself, and with his sense of order and fitness satisfied by correct ritual preparation, the Englishman is equipped to give just and balanced consideration to his own affairs and those of his group or his country. The break for tea at half past ten or half past four derided by the ignorant foreigner as an excuse for laziness, is as essential to the day's work as the planning of a General Staff is to a battle. When the holy moment comes, the rattle of typewriters in the office or the clank of cranes on the Southampton quayside dies away. The Englishman attains a calmness and a clarity of thought with which the leisure moments of foreigners, a culmination of no more refined process than the heating of a saucepan or the uncorking of a bottle, cannot compare.

Yet the ritual is a living and flexible tradition. It is no slavish observance of empty forms whose force and meaning have departed. When necessity dictates, the ritual may be abridged or adapted without losing any of its power. A service conducted by a khaki-clad chaplain near the front line may be as inspiring as the pageantry of a cathedral. Similarly, Army tea was no less popular and no less effective because it was issued ready mixed with sugar and condensed milk and could be made at the expense of formality as quickly as a kettle or a dixie could be boiled.

Tea passed triumphantly the test of war. It was proved to be a builder of nerve and sinew. The war, in so far as it was won by Britain, was won on tea. Before battle, after battle, in attack or defence, in advance or retreat—any occasion was suitable for tea. The official manual of first aid prescribed tea for cases of shock and loss of blood.

Can it be, indeed, that tea runs in a Briton's veins? The English character is often likened to the Chinese, and the taste for tea in both countries has usually provoked the comparison. So it may be useful to recall the origin of tea, according to the Chinese story.

It concerns an Indian prince, Drama, son of King Kosjusvo, who, the annals say, settled in China "and there long sustained his reputation for piety. He lived in the open air, fasted whole weeks and never slept. When, after some years of rigorous mortification and worn out with fatigue, he fell asleep, on awaking he was so shocked at his remissness that he cut off his eyelids and threw them on the ground. Next day, having returned to the same spot, he found them changed into a shrub of a kind he had never seen before. He tasted its leaves, and, finding their effects very exhilarating, recommended them to his disciples. The use of tea dates from this occurrence."

It seems very English that the national drink, while associated with the highest moral fervour and devotion to duty, actually owes its origin to a human lapse from these virtues.

In any case tea distinguishes the English from the coffee-drinking Western world and relates them to the culture of the East. The very word "chai", of which tea is a corruption, might be the first component of an international language. It means tea in Chinese, tea in Hindustani and tea in Russian.

The battle of tea and coffee in England was hard-fought and narrowly decided. Both reached England together in the seventeenth century. Pepys refers only once to tea, and his words are cold and ambiguous: "I did send for a cup of tea, a Chinese drink, of which I never had drunk before, and went away." Addition, Swift, Fielding—all refer to coffee constantly and to tea seldom. But this was because coffee was winning easy victories in the limelight of coffee houses and public places.

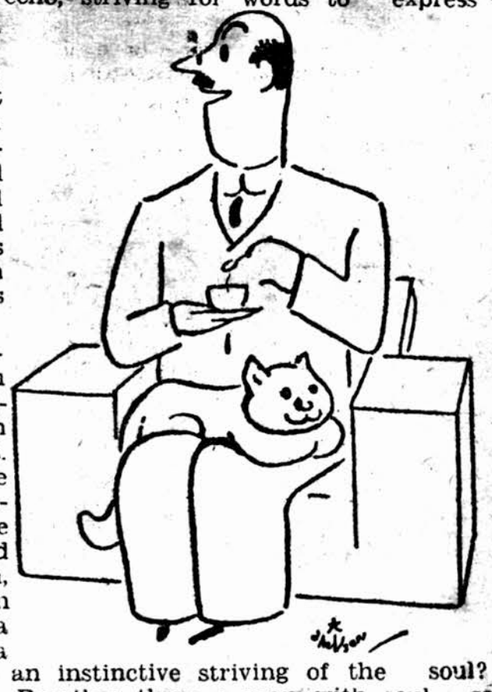
Tea meanwhile was making its systematic and far more fundamental and lasting inroads into the English home. By the late eighteenth century its triumph was complete, and Dr. Johnson proclaimed himself "a hardened and shameless tea-drinker, who for twenty years diluted his meals only with the infusions of this fascinating plant; whose kettle scarcely had time to cool; who with tea amused the evening, with tea solaced the mid-night and with tea welcomed the morning."

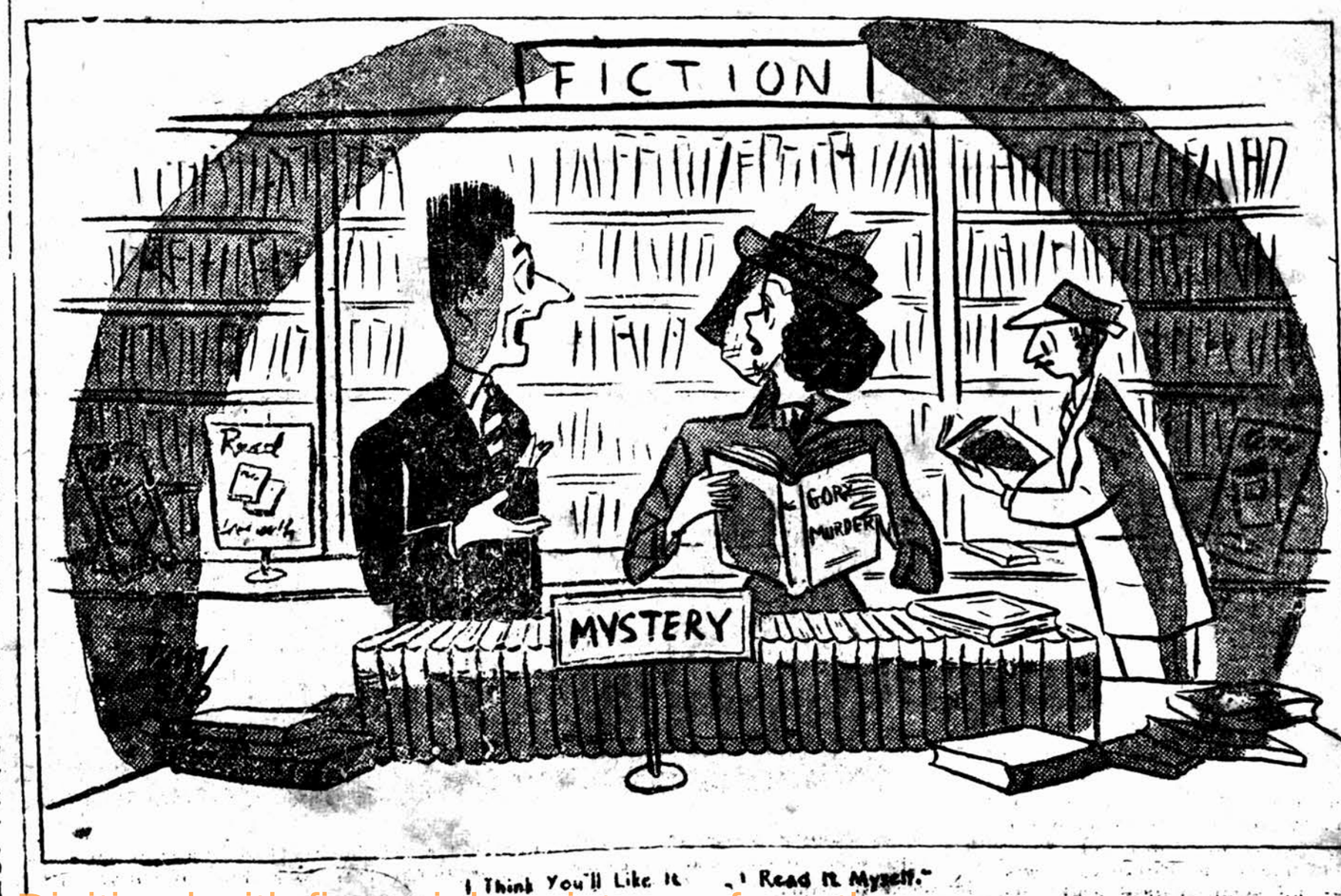
How adult and educated, how remote from the tea-bag, how truly beautiful is this instruction of the philosopher Khian Lung:

"Place upon a gentle fire a tripod whose colour and form tell of a far antiquity, and fill it with water of molten snow. Let it seethe till it would be hot enough to whiten a fish or to redden a crab. Then pour it into a cup made from deep earth, upon the tender leaves of a selected tea tree. Let it rest till the mists which freely rise have formed themselves into thicker clouds, and until these have gradually ceased to weigh upon the surface and at last float away in vapour. Then sip deliberately the delectable liquid."

Here then is the secret of tea. The attraction is an aesthetic one. The spiritual is rooted in the artistic, save among the most fanatical peoples; and preferred to the material, save by the most earthy.

Why do the English cling passionately to this drink which attracts none of their neighbours, which is neither healthy like cocoa nor intoxicating like whisky nor sedative like patent milk drinks nor anti-sedative like coffee? Why, the English will echo, striving for words to express an instinctive striving of the soul? Breathes there a man with soul so dead that never to himself hath said, "Nothing like a nice hot cup of tea, is there now?"—"N.Y. Times Magazine."





"I Think You'll Like It." "I Read It Myself."

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Paul Reynaud—Coming Man Of France?

By Curt Reiss

"Would I be willing to take the helm again ?" Paul Reynaud, the last war premier of France smiled wryly as he repeated the question. "You will understand readily that after what I went through, glory alone no longer tempts me. But I suppose, if France needs me, I will be at her disposal."

FORMER French Premier, Paul Reynaud, at 70, is considered a "coming man" in French politics by leaders of various hues "He'll be the head of the government again in two or three years," a French Deputy told me, "provided he does not die before."

When Reynaud received me he certainly did not look as if he was anywhere near dying. In fact, his appearance belied his years To my comment, he replied, "I suppose the five years I spent in concentration camps—mostly cut off from any other human being—were excellent conditioners."

His smile faded quickly however when he turned to current French affairs. "The Constitution of the Third Republic", he declared, "was the best in the world—except for two minor points. But we had to throw it away. Nationalisation of banks, mines, insurance, etc., has turned out to be just the disaster I always predicted. In France, state ownership means that there is no longer an owner with any kind of authority.

"Let me explain. In Russia this might be fine. If a worker does not work enough, he is called a saboteur and properly punished. If production continues to lag, the worker is called a traitor—and sent to Siberia. But in a democracy you just can't do this."

VERY BITTER

Reynaud is very bitter. "Let's not fool ourselves", he says. "The Frenchman is, politically, first of all a snob. He wants to be what you may call the 'most advanced.' That means today the most Leftist. I have known a proprietor of a well-established enterprise who voted and talked Communist. When I asked him why, he told me blandly: 'I do not wish in my district there should be anybody more advanced than I.

In a way, all this goes back to 1940 and the influence Petain had on the middle classes. They believed, since the Marshal said so, that there should be no resistance. Thus the first attempts to resist were, more or less, left to the Communists, the Socialists and so on From there dates the prestige of the Communists in France —which permitted them to play such an overwhelming role during the first months after the liberation. This is not the reason the Communists have such a large following today That just means that a lot of people are dissatisfied If there were a party more to the left than the Communists, that party would get the most votes People do not like the way things are going and they express their views by voting Communist

Though Reynad by no means voted Communist, he, too, is of the opinion that things cannot continue as they have "The inflation has not ended yet, no matter how hard the government tries to get prices to come down The actual prices of goods do not reflect the devaluation of the franc nor the higher prices on the world market Most industries sell their products today at prices for which they could hardly buy the necessary raw materials Some of them lose as much as 5,000,000 francs (dol 16,500) a day. You can see for yourself that this cannot continue So prices will have to go up again. Then the government would have to allow for higher wages and salaries That means more millions and billions thrown upon a market devoid of goods."

AN OLD FRIEND

Reynaud did not reply directly when I questioned him on General Charles de Gaulle's chances of solving the problems of the hour "You know the General is an old friend of mine" he said

As early as 1925, Reynaud had written a book that France needed an army that could strike fast, lest it be overrun by Germany Nine years later a young colonel named de Gaulle presented himself to Reynaud with a book about mechanised warfare introducing himself modestly with the words "Here is your army"

After that Reynaud became what one may call the unpaid public relations counsel of de Gaulle. It so happened that while Reynaud was Prime Minister and de Gaulle Under Secretary of War, the very developments took place that both had predicted should the French army not be mechanized.

Both men are still close, and one of the reasons Reynaud refused to enter the Cabinet of Leon Blum last November as Minister of Finance was that he did not wish to fight and be fought by the party of de Gaulle.

But that does not mean that Reynaud is enthusiastic about the possibility of a de Gaulle Cabinet.

"There is little chance of that, anyhow. There are a great many serious businessmen who have not forgotten that it was under de Gaulle that all these laws were made which make it so difficult for business to recover. They have not forgotten either that it was under de Gaulle that Communist newspapers got 42 per cent of all the newsprint.

SCHUMAN IS A SAINT!

There is no doubt that Reynaud prefers Premier Robert Schuman. "He is a saint", Reynaud said, and repeated it several times. "A saint. You may write this."

He did not take the Finance Portfolio in the Schuman Cabinet, he said, because he was afraid his presence in the Cabinet might make it impossible for Schuman to get the necessary majority On the other hand he had no wish to make any compromise However, whether Schuman will be the right man in the long run is doubtful to Reynaud.

"He seems tired. He is not dynamic enough, perhaps." Reynaud remarked.

"And it is necessary that things happen—and fast. "We can't go on like that. We cannot forever borrow. Neither can Europe. The main things is that Europe must find ways and means to feed its population After all, the U.S cannot be expected to spend billions forever The U.S. is not something like the Red Cross, if you know what I mean

"The problem is difficult to solve, to be sure. In France, for instance, the food crisis has many causes. In the first place, there are the peasants who eat much more than they used to, especially meat, and furthermore don't want to sell because they no longer have confidence in the franc. The silly business of the withdrawal of 5,000-franc bills has something to do with this."

NOT AFRAID OF RED PUTSCH

Reynaud is not afraid of a Communist coup, "The time for such a 'putsch' has passed. But the Communists will do everything to disturb the smooth working of the Marshall Plan. Nothing dramatic and obvious, you see, but small strikes in this factory or that; 200 or 400 workers stopping work, constant disturbances. If we are to survive this, we must have a determined leadership."

The wartime promise says that he has always refused to indicate the specific technical way to get out of this impasse. "But I can say this: We Frenchmen cannot expect to feed ourselves and arm ourselves and work only five days a week. Production must be increased considerably. That means we must work longer hours. I know that it is not very popular to make such a suggestion but there it is

"Would I be willing to take the helm again?" he smiled wryly. "You will understand readily that after what I went through, glory alone no longer tempts me. But I suppose that, if France needs me, I will be at her disposal."

(Copyright).

De Gaulle is an old friend of Reynaud but that does not mean that the latter is enthusiastic about the possibility of a De Gaulle cabinet Picture above shows the General being chaired by his followers during the last May Day celebrations.

First British Helicopter Spraying Machine

At Bourne aerodrome Cambridge, the Pest Control Ltd., have inaugurated their spraycopter service. Using a helicopter fitted with spraying equipment carrying 65 gallons of spray liquid, the spraycopter can spray 20 to 30 acres of crops.

Social Security From The Cradle To The Grave

No. 2—The Advantages Of Social Insurance

By Sir Ronald Davison

BRITAIN claims to have been a pioneer in social betterment, and during the last 40 years United Kingdom governments of all political parties have enacted a steady stream of social legislation to better the lot of the ordinary citizen and achieve some measure of social security within the nation.

Now, after World War II, another forward move is in progress. The first step was the payment of family allowances. Since August 1946, the State has paid to the mother of a family the sum of 5s. (Rs. 3—5as.) a week for each one of her children under 16, except only the first born. At the other end of family life, the rate of old age pensions was in 1946 more than doubled for retired people. But this later reform was really only an advance instalment of the Government's new scheme of all-in national insurance, a major undertaking which will begin on July 5.

When it is in operation it will assuredly be the most complete and ambitious scheme of compulsory contributory social insurance yet attempted in any country. It will affect the whole population of 46,000,000 and will provide cash benefits during sickness, unemployment, old age, widowhood, and other contingencies. It will include a funeral grant. Married women, particularly during maternity, are to be well looked after. Those who normally work, even though they pay no contributions themselves, will receive a maternity allowance of 36s. (about Rs. 23—14as.) for 13 weeks, and other women an attendance allowance of 20s. (Rs. 13—4as.) for four weeks. All will receive a maternity grant of £4 (Rs. 53) for each child.

Flat Rate

The normal benefits, and pensions are fixed on a flat rate of 26s. (about Rs. 17—4as.) a week for a man or woman, with 16s. (about Rs. 10—10as) allowance for an adult dependent and 7s. 6d. (about Rs. 5) for the first child. That adds up to 49s. 6d. (about Rs. 33—8as.) a week for a man, wife and first child, together with the ordinary family allowances of 5s. (Rs. 3—5as.) a week for children who come later.

All this is going to be costly, and the insured, person's weekly contributions will not be small. They will in fact be 9s. 1d. (about Rs. 6) for a man—of which 4s. 8d. (just above Rs. 3) is paid by the man himself)—or nearly double the weekly premiums now paid by employed contributors and their employers to the two lesser and more modest social insurance schemes for health and unemployment which have been working in Britain since 1912.

But in addition to the contribution of the insured and their employers there will also be a considerable State subsidy to the new insurances. This will add considerably to the financial attractiveness of the scheme to the average citizen in Britain.

It may be objected that the subsidy will be paid by the taxpayers, who are the same as the persons insured under this national insurance for all citizens. That, of course, is true enough, but the State collects income taxes according to individual capacity to pay, and not at a flat rate like the weekly insurance premiums. This means that bigger incomes bear more of the subsidy than lower incomes; to that extent, and in other ways, the new social security plan will have an equalitarian effect in Britain.

All To Share

All classes are to share in the scheme, not only those employed for wages and salaries. It will be the guarantee of pensions for the old and for widows, pensions that will make weekly contributions particularly worth while for those who are self-employed, and also for the small number of non-earners. The only non-contributors, subject to minor exceptions will be most married women and all children under 16 years. That leaves 26,000,000 persons between the ages of 16 and 65 to pay weekly contributions.

The balance in favour of the average contributor to this scheme will, in fact, be quite remarkable. For it is estimated that, in future, the married man who draws his retirement pension of 42s. (Rs. 27—13as.) a week for himself and his wife for as much as 10 years (say from 65 to 75) will receive eight times what he paid. That does not include any benefits, such as sick benefits, which he may draw during his working life. No commercial insurance company in the world could offer such terms.

Behind the Insurance Act stands the new scheme of national assistance under which any person aged 16 or over living in Britain (whether or not of British nationality) who is without sufficient means of support can apply to the National Assistance Board.

Uniform Standard

This scheme is the final stage of transferring from the local authorities to the Government the responsibility for paying cash according to their needs to persons not entitled to national insurance benefits or whose needs are not fully met by those benefits. One of the advantages of this centralisation is that the standard on which assistance is based is a uniform one instead of varying according to where the person comes from.

But perhaps the greatest of all Britain's new ventures in the social field is the setting up of a "Free-for-all" national health service. A complete medical service, including general practitioner and hospital treatment, is to be open for all citizens without charge from July 5.

This will have nothing to do with insurance or the payment of a specified number of contributions, though in fact the new national insurance fund will hand over to the Treasury a sum of £32,000,000 (Rs. 42,59 crores) a year to help pay the health service bill of about £240,000,000 (Rs. 319.45 crores), a year. The average doctor in general practice may have a maximum of 4,000 persons on his list and will be his capitation fees accordingly. The close personal relationship between the family doctor and his patients will, it is hoped, be fully preserved.

The general economic and social policy of Britain today has a threefold aim—greater productivity, stability and social equity, three closely inter-related conditions. Towards these aims Britain already has a state of full employment at good wages, which seems likely to be maintained, and now a linked system of social security covering all citizens will come into being on July 5.

Treatment Of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Some Important Tests At A London Hospital

By Joseph Kemp

Last year tests were made with a new treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis at the Colindale Hospital, London, and a certain degree of success was attained. The new drug was p-aminosalicylic acid.

Para-aminosalicylic acid (known as P. A. S.), a white crystalline powder from which a clear sodium salt solution can be prepared, is administered orally to the patients who are thus spared the unpleasantness of injections. The solution has a bitter but not too unpleasant a taste, and it can be further disguised by the addition of flavourings.

According to the report of the doctors supervising the tests, Dr. A. Erdei, Dr. Jannette Owen and Dr. Grace O'Malley, the patients treated were six men of whom five took the new drug for 60 days and one for four weeks, receiving three-hourly doses totalling 12 grammes a day, one night does being omitted.

In 1947 a 19-year-old youth was brought to the hospital suffering from consumption which had been diagnosed in 1941. A recent aggravation of his condition was attended by a rise in temperature and the use of penicillin in this respect caused no improvement in his general condition. During December his weight fell from 119 to 107 pounds and his case seemed hopeless when, on January 27, 1948, the administration of P. A. S. was begun.

Marked Improvement

After a few days a marked improve was noticed, the patient recovering his appetite and interest in his surroundings while he gained 27 pounds in eight weeks. The three-and-a-half-inch by four-inch cavity in the left apex had shrunk to two-and-three-quarters inches by two-and-a half inches and the affected area showed hardening of the lesions. For three weeks after cessation of the P.A.S. dosage, the condition of the patient remained satisfactory, then the temperature rose again, the number of bacilli increased and he lost two pounds in weight.

Without further consideration of the other five cases, let us turn to the general conclusions drawn by Dr. Erdei and the Superintendent of Colindale Hospital from the clinical use of P.A.S.

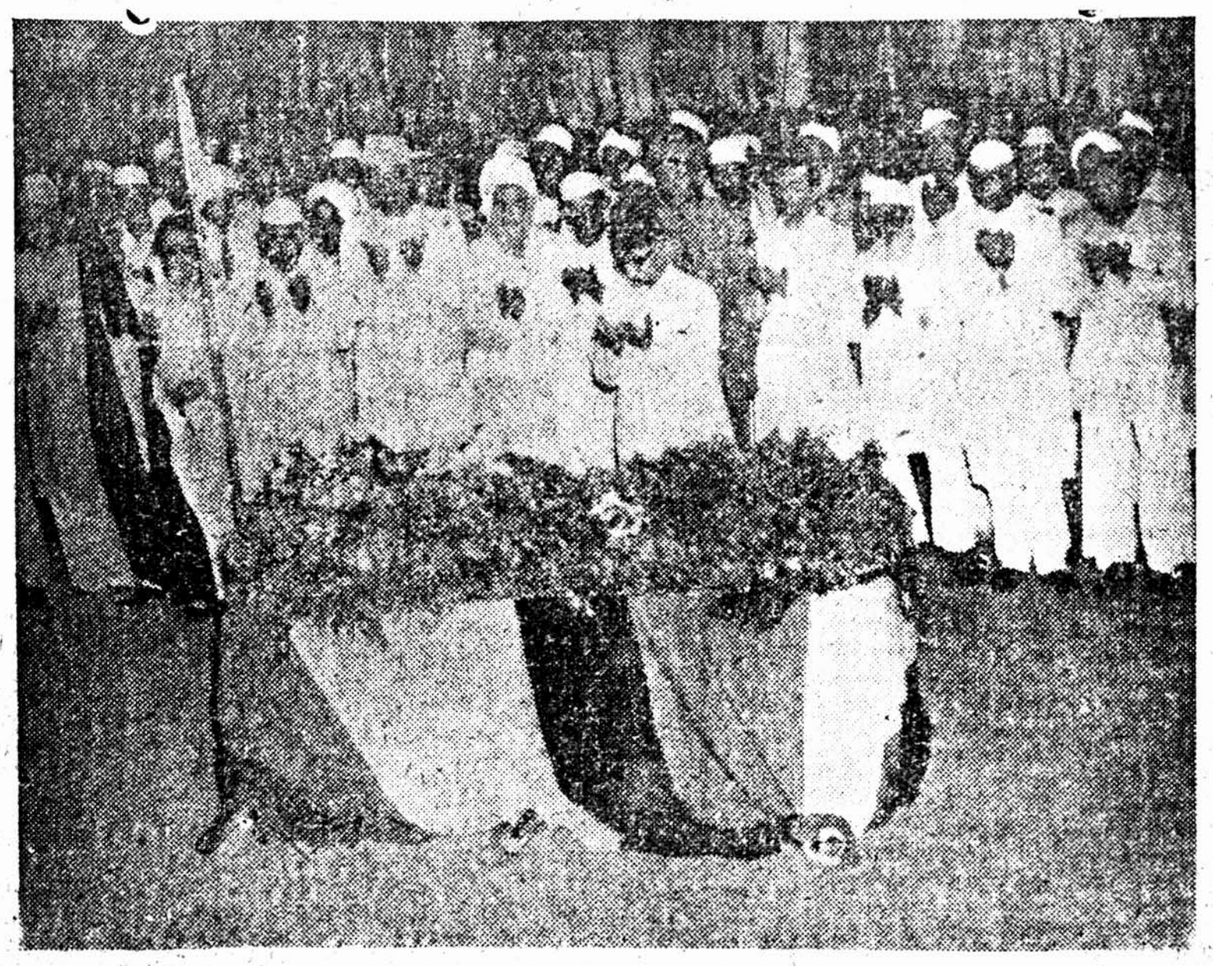
The most notable change was the improvement apparent in each case in the general condition on the third day, due no doubt to the fall in temperature and the number of bacilli in the sputum, resulting in the loss of apathy by the patient which is a symptom of this disease.

Other doctors who have used P.A.S. for various diseases gave a warning regarding its apparent toxicity, alleging that it caused diarrhoea and vomiting. They recommended care in its administration; nevertheless, it was decided that many patients could take it safely, although some suffered from the symptoms I have mentioned. Dr. Erdei claimed that this was due to impurities in the P.A.S., the synthesis of which is extremely difficult, each manufacturer adopting a different procedure for its production. If it could be produced in pure form, the unpleasant after-effects possibly would be absent.

Dr. Snell who had the cases under constant observation, said that he would not have given some of the patients more than a few months to live, had it not been for the striking improvement in general condition and appetite which took place during treatment with P.A.S., and had the number of tubercle bacilli not decreased.

It appears, therefore, that P.A.S. has at least a bacteriostatic activity in that it checks the increase and toxicity of bacteria. In his opinion the tests should be continued in a different institution, under the supervision of some competent directive body so that the results of uniform treatment on wider scale can be compared.

Last Rites To Brig. Usman



On arrival at the cemetery, the coffin bearing Brig. Usman, who was killed in action in Kashmir was taken to a place where the Indian flag was flying half-mast. Photo shows Maulana Azad along with a large number of Muslims conducting the prayers.

SURGERY THAT BRINGS SANITY

By Wessely Hicks

A delicate brain operation has permitted surgeons to open a new door into the inner recesses of the human mind

THE sergeant has been discharged from the Department of Veterans' Affairs Westminster hospital, and has returned to his family in the Maritimes.

He has gone back to a job in the office of a manufacturing plant. He has left Westminster hospital a serene indvidual with a determination to rebuild his career as a concert violinist which was torn up by the war early in 1940.

Passengers on the train bearing the sergeant back to his home noticed nothing unusual about the slim, wiry man. They found him quiet-voiced, intelligent and shy. After a while, they scarcely noticed him.

Yet nearly six years ago, the sergeant was admitted to Westminster hospital as a paranoid schizophrenic a tortured human being who listened to loud voices in his head and who had found the world so distressing that he had created a dream world of his own into which he had retired. Psychiatrists shun the word "hopeless" in speaking of the deranged, but they do admit that the sergeant's prognosis was "extremely grave."

Then, about six months ago, a surgeon in Sunnybrook hospital in Toronto performed a prefrontal labotomy on the sergeant which means, simply, that he separated the frontal lobe or area of the brain from the tissue in the rest of the sergeant's head.

The surgeon drilled a hole about the size of a 25-cent piece over the frontal area of the sergeant's brain and inserted into it an instrument called a lucotone. By exerting pressure on a plunger-like attachment at the base of the instrument, the (surgeon forced out a steel wire which, as it emerged, formed a complete circle, tearing the fibres in front of it. When the operation had been completed, the tracts leading to the frontal area of the patient's brain had been severed.

Medical scientists still aren't sure of the functions of the frontal lobe of the brain which the surgeon's instrument isolated in the sergeant's head. They are reasonably certain that in that area is seated man's consciousness of self, his self-pride and his ability to evaluate himself. They believe that foresight, a man's ability to sum up his past experiences and base judgments on them, is stored here. Imagination is thought to have its roots in the frontal lobe of the brain, and social consciousness, a man's ability to evaluate his place among his fellow men, may spring from that area.

So the sergeant emerged from the operation a confused and lethargic man who wanted nothing more than to be left alone to lie prone on his bed. The voices he had heard in his head prior to his operation were still there, he confessed, but they no longer influenced him and his agitation had disappeared.

Must Be Handled With Tact

For a few weeks after his operation this man's reactions were childish. If he were urged or prodded beyond a certain point, he became enraged. Then he would stamp his feet and scream and either refuse to do as he was told or do the opposite. At times he was destructive and would tear up objects or dump his food off his tray. At the end of a few weeks, his conduct began to return to normal. He began to show interest in his violin and made efforts at organized practice, something he had been unable to do since the onset of his illness. He began to take an interest in his environment and to develop plans for his future. He showed interest in obtaining employment and plugging in the gap he had left in society six long years before.

Today the sergeant still admits that he hears the voices which caused his mind to retreat into its own little fortress. But he can talk about them without any emotional display. His tension is entirely gone and he is no longer distressed. He is a relaxed man mentally and physically. A phychiatrist at Westminster hospital, who had studied the sergeant for years, summed up his chances for a normal happy future for him.

'His prognosis is fairly good," the psychiatrist said. "A great deal depends now upon the support he receives from his family. A great deal depends upon the tact with which he is handled by his family and his employers and their willingness to accept advice from doctors who are intimately acquainted with his case history. We should be consulted in any emergency and advised immediately if his conduct shows the slightest abnormality.

"The facilities placed at his disposal for exercising his musical talents and the initial success he receives in employing his talents are of the utmost importance, for music has been his driving force always. Any employment he has had in the past has been used to further his study of music and he still has that idea in mind. And very important to the sergeant right now is praise. He needs to be encouraged and praised for each success he achieves, no matter how small."

But despite the sergeant's improvement the psychiatrist still would not counsel marriage for the young man.

"He should delay making a decision as important as that until he is more certain of his readjustment," the psychiatrist said. "A minimum of two years should be allowed to elapse in order that he and we may be able to assess the degree of improvement he has made before he considers marriage."

The sergent is one of 20 veterans who have been carefuly screened in the mental wing of Westminister hospital, about two miles from the centre of London, and have been sent to Sunnybrook hospital for pre-frontal lobotomies within the past six months. Of the 20, he is the only one who has been discharged, though one other patient will be sent home soon and six others have shown such improvement that they are being considered for discharge in the near future. Of the remaining 12, four have shown no improvement, one died as the result of the operation and seven are reacting very slowly.

"From the results", the psychiatrist said, "you can see that a prefrontal lobotomy is no more hazardous than any other operation. The fact that four of the patients have shown no obvious change should not cause anyone to write them off as failures, either. We originally decided that at least six months should elapse after the operation before we could make even a cursory assessment of the results, and these men have had only four or five months.

"There have been numerous cases reported where no improvement has taken place for as long as two years. So we must wait and continue to put these men through a rehabilitation program aimed at re-introducing them into society. Sometimes time is the greatest doctor."

Case History Studied

Not all mental patients are considered for prefrontal lobotomies. Medical men study a prospective lobotomy patient for a long period and must be assured that he does not respond to prolonged electric and insulin shock treatments and psychotherapy before they agree to operate. They must be absolutely certain that his personality structure is intact for, if it is not, they would be left with a useless individual no matter how successful the operation proved to be.

Relatives of a deranged patient are consulted before a prefrontal lobotomy is performed, and the patient's case history is reviewed minutely for them. The kin are informed of the dangers of the operation and the possible results. They are not assued of success. They are not told that the patient will be "cured." Then, only when the relatives have given their written consent, is the patient sent to the operating room.

The sergeant's case history is an example of the great care taken in selecting patients for lobotomies. For six months he was kept under observation after all other treatments had failed. His background was studied phase by phase until his personality began to form like an opening flower. Psychiatrists found he had always been a quiet, studious type with a pleasant manner and an inclination to be shy and self- conscious. His interests were primarily in his home, his schaol work and his music. He wanted more than anything in the world to be a concert violinist, and his concentration upon that ambition excluded normal boyhood pursuits such as participation in games and social functions.

The sergeant joined the army early in the war because he considered enlistment a patriotic duty, but he soon found that, as an individualist, he was unable to adjust himself to the disciplined rough and tumble of army life. His basic tendency to think and act independently was constantly in conflict with army regulations. He went overseas and for a time, carried on satisfactorily. But because he had always been attached to his home, he was constantly homesick, and he worried about his family, though they were in comfortable circumstances. Most of all, he missed his music.

Gradually, his thinking became confused. He began hearing voices whose origin he could not determine and he grew more and more convinced that he was being controlled by some indeterminable and malignant force. In time, the voices grew in volume and constancy and abusiveness. He imagined himself being called a coward, a spy and a traitor. The voices were gaining in volume and abusiveness like an ephithet screamed into a deep well.

Gradually the sergeant became agitated, depressed and lost all ability to concentrate on his work. His condition came to the attention of medical officers and he was invalidated back to Canada where he was admitted to Westminster hospital.

Rigorous Schedule Followed

WHEN the sergeant was admited, imaginary voices were shouting down the normal world which surrounded him. They were constant in their strident abuse and criticism and kept him submerged in a maelstorm of agitation and depression. Then, one day, to escape his torment, he attempted to take his life strangling himself with his bed clothes.

For a long period he was treated intensively with insulin and electric shock. After each treatment he improved for a short time, swam slowly out of the dark like a languid fish pushing to the surface and then sank slowly back into the depths. In those brief, lucid periods, the sergeant turned to his violin, but lost interest in it as he again became preoccupied with his hallucinations.

Then, for six months he was observed and studied and analyzed by physicians and psychiatrists as a subject for a prefrontal lobotomy. Because his hallucinations had not dimmed his personality and because his background was so sound it was decided, after repeated consultations between the doctors and the psychiatrists and his family, that the operation should be performed.

To rouse him from the lethargy which envelops all patients who undergo a lobotomy, the sergeant, with others who had undergone the same treatments, was put on a rigorous schedule after his operation. He was awakened at 7 a.m. and from then, until he retired at 10 p.m., his day was supervised. Under a physical training instructor, he was taken for brisk walks and given calisthenics. In the winter he skated and played hockey outdoors and played ping pong, shuffle board and volleyball indoors. He attended educational classes and showed all his old enthusiasm for learning. He took occupational therayp. Best of all, he had recreational periods when he could listen to classical recordings and practise on his violin.

The sergeant was no longer confined to a locked ward after his operation. He and the veterans like him were placed in an open ward in the health and occupational centre of Westminster hospital, well removed from the mental wing. He was encouraged to wear his own clothes. He was allowed to go down town in London to make what purchases he needed and he attended movies, hockey games, wrestling matches and concerts under surveillance. He was made to feel like any patient convalescing from a serious operation.

Home Progress Watched

AND he responded. For four months he was kept on the routine until he began to show an inclination to think and plan for himself and then he was allowed to use his own initiative and imagination in occupying his spare time. During the last month and a half he spent at Westminster hospital, he was allowed to go into London alone. He kept himself occupied and showed increasing interest in leaving the hospital. He was elated when the rehabilitation branch of the Department of Veterans' Affairs succeeded in getting him a job and he was allowed to go home.

Doctors at Westminster hospital are conservatively jubilant about the sergeant's rehabilitation.

"He has made an average recovery if you take into consideration the work done by all clinics engaged in this type of work," I was told. "He was a good subject and, as far as we can ascertain, his basic personality has not been affected. He was an individualist before and he still is an individualist. He still prefers to do things by himself and to think for himself. If anything, that tendency has been emphasized by the operation, for now he tends to be a little thoughtless of others. He does not consider their feelings as he might have done prior to his operation".

So the sergeant is home, back at his job and his hours of violin practice, though he might not be able to concentrate for prolonged periods as he used to. And for at least two years, doctors at Westminster hospital will familiarize themselves with his progress. At intervals, a questionnaire will be sent to his family and his employer and doctors at Westminster want its arrival and dispatch kept secret.

"We want an unbiased objective picture of him," a psychiatrist at Westminster told me. "We want his family and his employer to tell us how they see him, not what he wants them to tell us. Also, we want him to feel normal, not like a man who must be checked up constantly. We don't want to do anything that will undermine his confidence in himself."

As each lobotomy patient is discharged from hospital, the same routine will be followed. Gradually, by that process, doctors will extend their knowledge of the operation and post-operative results, for already 16 more patients at Westminister are being considered for lobotomies and across Canada there are 150 more under observation.

Not A Cure All

NOT so long ago, in Ottawa, a brilliant young doctor who is chief consulting neuropsychiatrist to the Department of Veterans' Affairs, warned me against painting too optimistic a picture of prefrontal lobotomies.

"The operation is not going to empty our mental hospitals," he said. "Actually, we are just beginning to learn a little about the post-operative effects of the operation. We have opened a new door into the recesses of the mind, but not one has yet had sufficient time to take a good look into the room.

"We know now that it does not affect any abilities or talents that a man possessed prior to his illness. A bookkeeper will still retain his ability, but where he might have worked on past 5 o'clock to finish a job, his inclination after the operation will be to stop when the whistle blows. A writer would still possess his talent, but where he once wrote and rewrote and polished, he would be inclined to let the first draft do after the operation."

He warned that prefrontal lobotomy must not be regarded as a sensational cure-all for the mentally distressed. "Lobotomy must be looked upon conservatively," he said. "There is a tendency, when a new treatment is initiated and early dramatic 'results obtained, to go overboard. We must avoid that attitude. I repeat that lobotomy is not a cure-all and that there must be the utmost care taken in the selection of patients for the operation.

"I don't think, for instance, that every family with a relative suffering from mental illness should be encouraged to believe that lobotomy will provide relief. It may, but again, it may not. And families who have a member returned after undergoing the operation should accept the fact that he will be unquiet for a while after his return If the family realizes that, and exerts an immense amount of stability in their own living and in their relations with each other and with nim, he has a good chance of approaching his old normal level."

And at Westminster hospital. the psychiarist who has studied the ser-

(Continued On Page 22)

EDUCATION OF THE JAP PRINCE

By Ray Falk

Western Teachers Battle With Japanese Chamberlains To Democratize Crown Prince Akihito

An English Buddhist, an American schoolmarm and a horde of Japanese Chamberlains are molding the mind of a fourteen-year-old boy to be the next Emperor of Japan.

The two-year tug-of-war between the "Western Alliance" and the court t-tendants has brought some changes in the education and environment of Crown Prince Akihito.

R. H. Blyth, a veteran of 23 years of teaching in Japanese schools, and Mrs. Elizabeth Vining, the American educator and author of children's books, have revolutionized the upbringing of the Crown Prince through subtle suggestions.

Twice a week the boy is tutored privately in his home by Mrs. Vining and once a week by Mr. Blyth. They have had to fight the systematic dulling of a fine little mind. In addition to his regular school work, the Chamberlains have saddled the Crown Prince with a steady stream of lectures on oriental civilization, the evolution of law, the histories of poetry, art and music and biology by Japanese University professors.

Both Mrs. Vining and Mr. Blyth feel that it is more their job to shape the boy's character than to teach him English.

"He needs to feel freedom and spontaneity," Mr. Blyth said. "He must be able to make individual judgments and to be original. You can't teach him democracy. You can only give it to him by example Akihito has the germs of being independent."

No Self Assertion

But the Chamberlains are not making it easy for the Crown Prince to assert himself. On the two occasions I spoke to him he never answered me directly but always addressed his remarks to one of his attendants for relay. More often, however, he stalled until the Chamberlain answered for him.

There is a tendency for the court people to think and act for the Crown Prince. Above all they don't let him make mistakes.

Both Mrs. Vining and Mr. Blyth have expressed guarded objections to the secluded life imposed on the Prince. He lives in an unpretentious wooden building behind the peers school a few miles outside Tokyo. There he spends his after-school hours. Once a week he is driven to the Palace to visit his parents. Even his little brother Masihito has a house to himself, and the unmarried princesses live by themselves.

Besides Mrs. Vining there have been no women in Akihito's life since he was moved out of his father's palace at the age of six. This is, of course, a very unnatural environment, and Mrs. Vining has suggested that at least the two brothers live together, but the imperial household is slow in making administrative changes. Every Chamberlain within the household is jealous of his job and position, and the pay and other remunerations are just too good for any of the attendants to give up their charges and consolidate.

Some changes have been made, however, even here. Before the end of the war, two or three carefully chosen boys were permitted to play with the Crown Prince. Now, when Akihito visits the Summer Villa at Numazu, other boys from the Peers School are taken to an adjoining dormitory to roam the beaches with him.

Before the occupation the Crown Prince had a private school entrance which no one else was permitted to use. Now he goes in and out with the other boys.

Respect For Title No More

The Prince is in the third class of middle school and has four more years ahead of him before entering college. He sits in class with the rest of the boys studying the Japanese language, arithmetic, geography, history, music and painting. Afternoons he plays tennis. The students say that they never let him win out of respect for his title. They report that the teachers sometimes reprimand him if he is absent-minded or day dreams. But this is rare. Out of class, the other students definitely treat him with aloofness.

The Chamberlains address him as "master crown prince." Mrs. Vining calls him "Crown Prince" and Mr. Blyth just says "you."

Blyth said, 'Akihito has solidity of character, dignity and impartiality which makes him ideal for the job to which he is destined. Also, he's cute. He got his gentleness from his father. to know when he doesn't. He inherits his sense of humour and placidity from his mother.

"I try to impress on him that he has a job to do, a job that is not pleasant in some ways, "Mr. Blyth continued. "I once asked him if he likes to be Prince. He said, 'yes'.

"One of the English textbooks we use once posed the question, 'do you want to be a poet or an engineer?' He said, 'I don't want to be either.' He realizes that he must learn English because that is part of being Crown Prince. Yet, while Akihito is conscious of being Prince, he doesn't think of becoming Emperor.

"He never feels like a prince when he's in the room with me. He plays with my glasses and relaxes. But as soon as someones comes in, he freezes."

An Early Fragment By Shakespeare

Almost four centuries after his death, there were discovered certain passages in "The Booke of Sir Thomas More" which experts now believe, were written by Shakespeare himself. The following note by John Bryson prefaced the broadcast of the fragment In the BBC third programme.

A play or at least a fragment by Shakespeare, as yet unperformed after neary four centuries: is that possble?

About 1594, when Shakespear was just appearing on the dramatic horizon, a group of Elizabethan dramatists (Munday, Dekker, and, perhaps, Heywood) were at work on a troublesome play about Sir Thomas More. It was a good subject. The fall of a great man was an established theme for tragedy, and nothing in that great man's life had become him like the leaving of it.

But the subject had its dangers, for Elizabeth, like her father, stood for the authority in church matters which More's concience had challenged. And part of the plot dealt with More's success in quelling the anti-alien riots of May Day, 1517. This, if not historic fact, was, with dramatic licence, good enough reason for a swift rise to the Privy Council, knighthood, and the Lord Chancellorship.

But insurrection was dangerous issue on the stage. In an Elizabethan London full of Huguenot and other foreign refugees, tolerated more by official protection than the good will of the citizens,risings were frequent, and were severely dealt with. (A later performance of Richard II on the eve of the Essex rebellion, risked getting the players, if not Shakespeare himself, into serious trouble).

So, when the More play went to the Master of the Revels for censorship, he deleted all mention of 'Frenchmen' or 'strangers', and submitted colourless 'Lombards' instead. Passages with too direct bearing on the mob getting out of hand were cancelled, and, finally, the script was returned with orders to 'leave out ye insurrection wholly and ye cause thereof..not otherwise at your own perils.' People had lost their ears before now for being too outspoken.

In Shakespeare's Hand

In an attempt to save it, thde insurreception plot had been in part re-written, and, in a revised scene, More, by appeal to reason and to royal authority disperses the rioters who were out for the foreigners' blood. Those three pages—147 lines in all—are written in a hand different from the other five hands of this very composite manuscript. Modern scholars, working backwards from the only shreds of evidence, his five known genuine signatures, believe that here are three pages of Shakespeare's own autograph. (The promising new man had been called in to help.)

'His mind and hand went together, and what he thought he uttered with that easiness that we scarce have received from him a blot in his papers', said the editors of the First Folio.

The writer of these pages is composing currente calamo, with all these signs of direct, fluent composition.

The mere editorial value of the discovery is immense, for it we know what a page of Shakespeare's writing looked like, we can see what letters his printers were likely to misread, and so be on surer ground in correcting corruption and in assessing the value of centuries of conjectural amendation.

But evidence of hand-writing must be supported by thought and content. The tone of these pages is as different from the rest of the play as the hand that wrote them from the other five.

The grave, persuasive figure, firm yet kindly in handling the crowd, is convincingly More, as Holbein saw him. He has Shakespeare's tolerant understanding of the mob; he anticipates the doctrine of order and degree set forth again in the great 'Ulysses' speech of Troilus and Cressida; he makes high claim for the authority of kingship:

For the king God hath his office lent
Of dread, of justice, of power and command,
Hath bid him rule and will'd you to obey.
And to add ampler majesty to this
He hath not only lent the king his figure,
His throne, his sword, but given him his own name
Calls him a God on earth

A Poor Thing But Mine Own!

This is indeed, the divinity that doth hedge all Shakespeare's kings. And the verse moves on with the bold imagery which is the hall-mark of later Shakespeare.

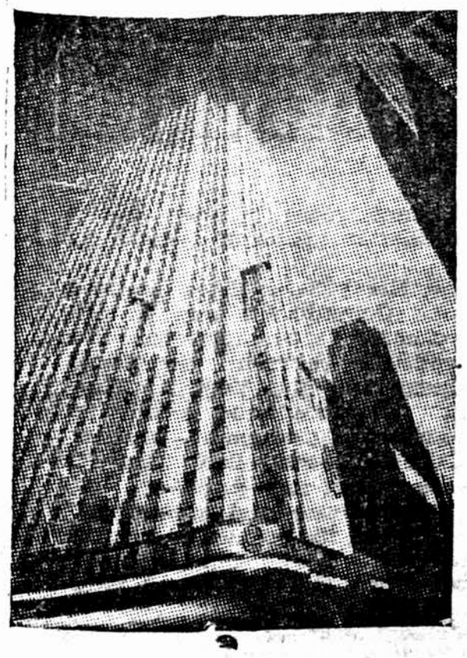
The play did not attain performance, and passed eventually into the Harleian collection of the British Museum. Thence it was disinterred and printed in 1844. Nearly thirty years later, two scholars, one of them James Spedding, the friend of Tennyson, first suggested that Shakespeare had a part in it. That suggeston, submitted to expert paleographical detection, and to all the tests—historical, bibliographical, and critical— of a band of modern scholars, may now be accepted as fact.

These May-Day scenes—a brief play within a play showing Shakespeare at the very beginning of his career, working in collaboration with the dramatists he was so soon to surpass, have waited 350 years to get their first performance.

Looking back to the 'prentice days, when he was still a patcher of other men's work, Shakespeare may, with a tolerant smile, claim no more than this: 'A poor thing but mine own.' And that is something.

IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK

Which Is Not America!



Radio City Music Hall

By DR. J. F. BULSARA

Radio City Music Hall

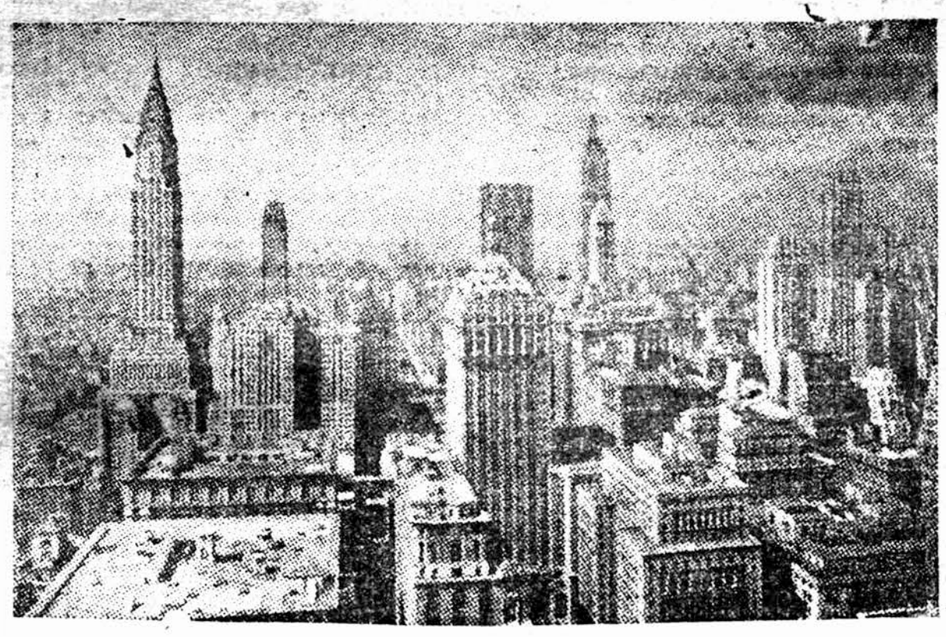
For the first few days, the stranger or new visitor is likely to be lost or overwhelmed by the labyrinth of sky-scrapers, the unending flow of cars, buses and trucks, the jostling of fast moving crowds slowed down at every step by their own numbers and by the cumulative effect of the rapid tempo of life, which, for at least five days of the week does not permit you to call your soul your own, if you have left one by that time in the hectic hurly burly of life. Rightly enough most New Yorkers and for that matter most Americans have a five-day working week and relax on Saturdays and Sundays. The new visitor would be further dazzled by the boisterous lighting of the Avenues and important streets—particularly by the moving lighting advertisements of the famous Broadway, which the average American seems to enjoy pacing up and down with and without purpose.

If you began observing a little more closely, you would soon notice almost at every step either a Restaurant Cafetaria, Eating House, Bar or Hotel, or a clothing, shoe or souvenir and jewellery shop. The Fifth Avenue the shopping centre of fashionable New York, 34th, 42nd, 57th and a few other Streets are full of them. Principally in Broadway and Seventh Avenue and between 42nd and 57th Streets you would find a number of Cinema Houses, Theatres and Concert Halls, though cinema houses, large and small, would be found scattered over all the five boroughs of New York City—Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

Over-Drawn Illusion

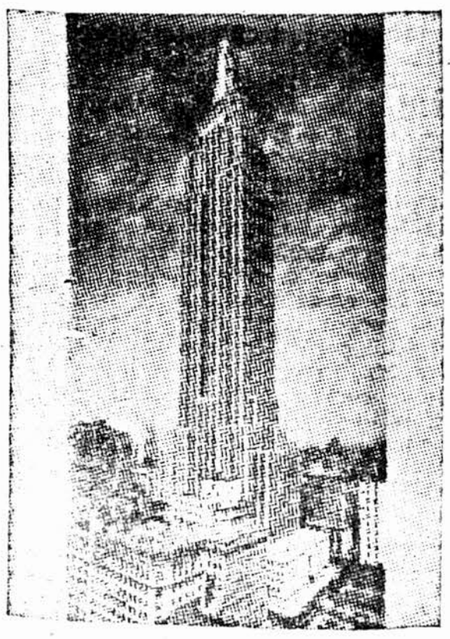
From these the hasty visitor might think that New York is essentially a city for pleasure, an artificial metropolis, where people eat, drink and make merry. This would however be an overdrawn or oversimplified picture of a great city, which has other claims to greatness than merely its geographical size, which is smaller than that of Los Angeles in California, or its population which now reaches the eight million mark and is still increasing. In most Avenues, streets and the few squares, he would find an imposing array of substantial blocks and buildings belonging to the numerous Banking concerns and mostly housing their large establishments and to Insprance companies housing their own offices and those of numerous business and industrial concerns. Without as much as having a name board of their own of any size, except on the Directory (a Sign Board listing the various establishments in the building) and on the panes of their entrance doors or windows—a procedure quite contrary to the blazen advertising habits of the American people, who literally litter their cities with a plethora of hoardings, so thickly piled one on another that they lose their very meaning purpose or function of attracting the attention of the onlooker.

Going further to the Riverside he would observe the four score and more docks and piers belonging to numerous steamship companies and would read the names of some of the principal Railroad companies, whose wagons load and unload alongside the Quays and would begin to realise that New York is one of the greatest natural harbours of the world and entrepots of trade. As such it has also



Mid-Town Skyline, Chrysler Building At Left

Public Library, 5th AVE & 42nd St.



Empire State Building

established since World War I its supremacy as the world's centre of banking, London having lost that position completely now after the ravaging effects of an all round impoverishing World War II.

The Great Challenge

Excessive magnitude is not essentially a sign of greatness and if the above were the only features of New York life, perhaps its greatness would soon be challenged by other great cities. But besides trade, commerce, industry (garment manufacture being one of the largest single industries of New York like movie-making of Los Angeles) and banking, Nek York has other aspects of civic activities that claim our attention and give it added significance as a world metropolis. It is extremely rich in its treasure houses of knowledge, learning, arts, crafts, and as a centre encouraging social and scientific research and development of the artistic and cultural elements in people's life. A visitor can spend weeks and months going through the art treasures and educational exhibits of its galleries and museums. Most of these have been free endowments of her rich sons and daughters for the enjoyment and enrichment of the citizens at large. In her excellent library system are seen several collections given away by rich collectors. American life and society have been tremendously enriched by the benefactions of her wealthy sons and daughters and this feature is common to almost all the big cities and towns in the United States from New York to California and Michigan to New Mexico. To take a random instance in the small city of Rochester in New York State, Mr. Eastman of Kodak fame has given a magnificent building to the Chamber of Commerce, an endowment for civic research, a big Park, a Theatre and Concert Hall, etc. among other things, and other magnates have given other like benefactions. Mr. Marshal Field of the famous Department Stores (Macy) started the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, now the American Museum of Natural History—one of the richest collections of its kind in the lorld. The benefactions of the Rockefellers, Senior and Junior of the Carnegies, Du Ponts, Morgans, Rosenwalds and others are too well known to need specific mention here.

Those who wish to understand the American way of life cannot ignore this magnificent aspect of the attitude of the average American citizen towards the use of wealth accumulated by him under what he boasts to be a system of free enterprise. Sometimes the endowments of the rich may take a fantastic form and America is a country where this is more likely to happen; but that is a small aspect which can be ignored. It must be said to the credit of the rich magnates of America that they have contributed substantially towards endowments which either make for the cultural enjoyment of the people or tend to increase knowledge and the spirit of adventure and research among those who are fitted by natural talent to pursue such inquiry or adventure.

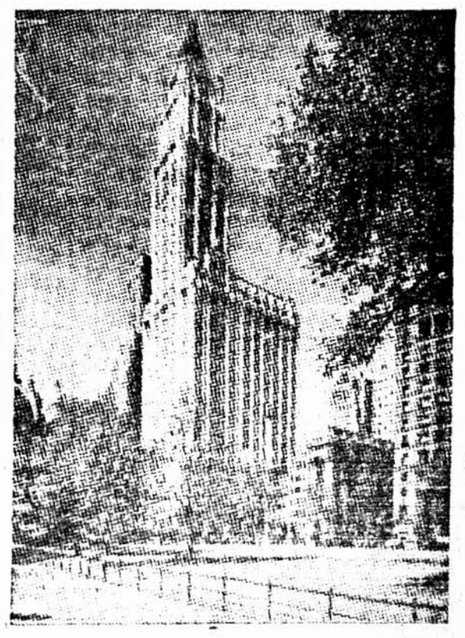
Statue Of Liberty

A World By Itself

As we mentioned before New York is a little world in itself. Its eight million people represent almost all nationalities except perhaps the Eskimo and the Andaman Islander. It has the largest Jewish population in the world. The budget of the city runs into a figure of nearly 1,200 million dollars annually—almost comparable to the annual budget of the vast Indian Continent with her 300 million people. The city spends a magnificent sum of 500 million dollars on the education of her over a million children, 150 million being contributed by the State of New York. Education is compulsory up to the age of 16 and entirely free to the extent of all the books for study being provided by the schools, and meals being served in the cafetarias at about 15 to 20 cents a meal-planned and cooked on proper dietic principles, there being dietians on the stuff of the schools, some of which feed as many as 6,000 students a day. Every need of the growing child is provided for, there are regularly employed doctors and nurses attached to every school, besides the Public Health Dept. staff engaged for school medical inspection, which is carried out on an elaborate scale. The intensive study of child psychology leads continuously to improving the methods of instruction and there are boards to look into the curricula which undergoes change according to the findings of investifator. The aids to instruction evolved from time to time by the Associations of Teachers, by the Research Bureaus of the Department of Education, by the Professors in training Colleges and universities and by specialised associations like the Child Study Association are all taken advantage of and the excellent library system helps the teachers and children with books, pictures, films, slides, records and other similiar valuable adjuncts to study The larger museums have special talks and lectures and there is a fine system of museums for junior boys and gilrs developing in various cities of the United States. The entire country city and of other states is well worth a closer study by a group of teachers from our county specially deputed for educational system of the New York for the purpose.

American society being rich and

(Continued On Page 21)



Woolworth Building

Communist Doctrine And Yugoslavia

Significance Of Conflict In Eastern Europe

By W. N Ewer

COMINFORM'S excommunication of Marshal Tito and his colleagues and its call to Yugoslav Communists to revolt and remove their present leaders opens up a conflict decisive for the future of Eastern Europe.

There has, ever since the war and the creation of a Soviet bloc, been a deep contradiction between the avowed Soviet policy and the avowed Communist doctrine.

The Soviet Government has, again and again, protested its belief in national independence and national sovereignty. At Yalta is solemnly affirmed "the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they live." And in all controversy about the Marshall Plan, the reiterated Soviet thesis has been that Russia was the champion of the sovereign rights and sovereign independence of the smaller countries of Europe.

THE "CORRECT LINE"

It is laid down in the declaration issued last autumn, when the Cominform was founded, that "the Communist parties must take into their hands the defence of the national independence and sovereignty of their own countries."

Yet, at the same time, it has been the Communist doctrine that every Communist, must on every issue, follow the "correct line." And on every issue the "correct line" is the line laid down by M. Stalin. For orthodox Communism is "Stalinism." The two terms are inter-changeable. And to disagree with M. Stalin is—by the very definition—a heresy against Stalinism.

So the head of any Communist-controlled Government is, since his State is "sovereign and independent," fully entitled to act independently of, and even contrary to, the wishes of Joseph Stalin, as head of the Soviet Government. But if he does so, he is, as a Communist, guilty of heresy against Joseph Stalin, the supreme and ultimate law-giver and decider of Communist orthodoxy and Communist truth.

Until now the contradiction has been resolved simply enough. The Communist leaders have used their freedom in faithful obedience to the wishes of the Kremlin. They have voluntarily embraced servitude in full exercise of their "sovereignty and independence."

YUGOSLAV RUPTURE

But sooner or later a clash was sure to come. And it has come in Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito, temperamentally the most self-assertive and the least inclined to subservience of all Comunist chiefs—and the only one who does not owe his position to Moscow—has dared to disagree with M. Stalin. He has refused to accept "advice" or to obey orders. He has acted as if Yugoslav independence were a reality.

The Cominform communique is vague and deliberately confusing as to the real issues which brought the rupture.

Almost certainly Tito's project for a great Balkan Federation under his own leadership was one. Very probably his desire—dictated by Yugoslavia's urgent needs—for closer economic relations with the "Capitalist world" was another. Tito has an old grievance about what he regarded as Russia's betrayal in 1946 of Yugoslavia's claim to annex Trieste.

But all this is of minor importance. The essential fact is that Marshal Tito, the Communist Premier, has revolted against the control of Moscow. It is in Communist eyes an act of schism and of heresy. The excommunication was a logical sequel.

REAL ISSUE

Now, equally logically, the matter must be handed over to the secular power. Cominform calls upon all "healthy Communists" in Yugoslavia to remove the Marshal from power. But such an attempt has not the least chance of success unless backed by the armed power of the Soviet Union—either in action or menacingly visible.

And so the picture takes its true character. Cominform's role is incidental—a mere tactical episode. The real conflict is between the Soviet Government and the Yugoslav Government. The real issue is whether the Yugoslav Government—whether any Communist-controlled government—can retain any shred of "national independence and sovereignty" or must, in all its policies, internal and external, obey unquestionably whatever orders it receives from Moscow.

Whatever the upshot of the conflict—even if it were swiftly settled by a Yugoslav capitulation—the disturbing effect upon men's mind in all the satellite countries must be profound. For the issue has been openly posed. Russia's claim to exert absolute control and to exact blind obedience from all satellite countries, from all Communist-controlled countries, has been nakedly revealed.

SUBMISSION TO MOSCOW

In the countries outside the Soviet sphere of influence the reality is equally plain. Both the Communists and "fellow travellers" can have no more illusions.

"Stalinism" is not a form of socialism: it is not an economic or philophical creed. It is the acceptance, whether by an individual or by a Government, of complete submission to the orders of Moscow—whatever they may be—as the first and paramount duty.

Cominform has done a great public service in stripping away ideological illusions and making that stark and simple fact clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding.

Forced Labour In Soviet Russia

By Wickham Steed

Of all the problems that worry Western statesmen and peoples, that of Siviet Russia is the most persistent and acute. It is even more acute than the anxious question whether things are moving towards peace or war; for if the Russian problem could be stated in terms reassuring to the West the idea of war would recede into the dim background.

The problem itself has not been simplified by rumours that the rulers of Soviet Russia may be contemplating a change in the tactics which have hitherto seemed to justify the epigram that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is "all mischief short of war." So widespread is the distrust of Russia that the hypothesis of a change in her tactics is discussed in a spirit of doubt whether after having failed to wreck the European Recovery Programme of the United States by open opposition she would not be trying, by apparently co-operative yet subtly obstructive methods, to hamper its application.

The Benes Episode And After

The hypothesis of an impending change in Russian tactics has not been rendered more tenable by the resignation of President Benes of Czechoslovakia and his replacement by a Communist nominee. The imposition of a Communist constitution—which President Benes firmly refused to sign—upon a people preponderatingly non-Communist, whom Thomas Masaryk and Edward Benes restored to freedom after three centuries of servitude, has strengthened the suspicion of Russian aims in every Western democratic country. It has also accentuated the misgivings of the Western Socialists, many of whom clung tenaciously to the belief that Russian Communism was after all merely a somewhat advanced form of social democracy and ought, therefore, to be regarded with friendly and tolerant eyes.

Foremost among British Socialists of this confiding type were the editors of the British weekly review, the "New Statesman and Nation". Even before the British Foreign Secretary welcomed the Marshall Plan and Soviet Russia opposed it, they accused Mr. Bevin of siding with the United States against Russia and of subordinating British foreign policy to that of Washington.

The Russo-Communist coup in Czechoslovakia and the subsequent death of Jan Masaryk surprised them disagreeably and caused them to wonder whether they might not have been mistaken.

On May 15, the "New Statesman and Nation" published a review of a new book amounting to an indictment of the Soviet Union called "Forced Labour in Soviet Russia." It allowed the reviewer—Edward Crankshaw, one of the most competent of British writers on Russian affairs—to express his conviction that slave labour forms an essential part of the Russian Communis system, and to conclude that "forced labour as an institution could not now be abolished quickly without ruining the Soviet economy."

Vehement Protest

Against this damaging conclusion, a partisan of Soviet Russia, Andrew Rothstein, protested vehemently in a letter to the "New Statesman," declaring that the author of "Forced Labour in Soviet Russia" had not produced a single piece of evidence in support of his indictment. Other competent writers then dealt severely with Rothstein and charged him with not having made in his protest a single statement that would bear examination.

This controversy has now lasted several weeks; and it leaves me, who am always ready to weigh evidence for or against any opinion I may hold, with the impression that many millions of unhappy human beings are undoubtedly herded by Communist Russia into camps where they are forced to labour and often to die under conditions far worse than Czarist Russia inflicted upon its political exiles.

I learned something of Czarist conditions both from revolutionary exiles and from other political offenders who had escaped from or survived them. Even as described by Lenin's widow—hardly an unbiassed authority—in her account of Lenin's exile in Siberia, they were not barbarously cruel. I doubt whether the same could truthfully be said of the conditions in Soviet forced labour camps to-day.

Apologists of Soviet Russia denounce such doubt as unwarranted and malicious. But so long as Soviet rulers refuse to publish any statistics of their slave labourers or to permit any inspection of their camps, protests and denunciations can carry little weight.

Impressions Of Hungary

Meanwhile the chief editor of the "New Statesman and Nation," who has been allowed to visit Communist Hungary, has recorded some impressions of his visit. They are enlightening even if, as I imagine, he has no knowledge of the Magyar language, through which alone trustworthy information on Hungarian affairs can be gained.

This I say from experience; for it was not until I had learned enough Magyar to study those affairs at first-hand that I could see behind the deceptive facade which the old Hungarian oligarchy presented to Western Europe. Now, I fancy, the Communist oligarchy, representing hardly one-quarter of the people, are showing another and no less deceptive facade to trustful visitors.

Nevertheless, the editor's impressions are enlightening. Hungary, he says, is undergoing "forcible conversion" to the new Communist religion. And the effect of his experience was to deter him from repeating to an English-speaking audience at Budapest criticisms of Mr. Ernest Bevin which he has printed each week in London. Instead he tried to explain the difficulties which confront the British Government to-day and the strength of the British tradition of moderation, compromise and fair play, which extends to the working class. His remarks pleased the greater part of his audience, but sorely disappointed the Communist zealots.

Perhaps he may now revise his own opinion of the new Communist "religion."

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Sixteen pairs qualified for the final sessions of the Intercollegiate Bridge Tournament played in Chicago on April 23-24. They were selected on the basis of scores compiled in the play of 18 prepared "par" hands which were played simultaneously in 170 colleges. This was one of the "par" deals.

Par for this hand was for North-South to bid and make a game. The expected contract was four hearts. Assuming that you were South, how would you plan your play against an opening lead of the club jack....taken by East's ace and followed by a trump return?

Obviously declarer must lose to the spade ace, in addition to the club trick already lost. Therefore, he can afford to lose only one diamond trick. The most apparent chances for this are to find either opponent with the king-queen of diamonds alone, or to find East with one of these cards singleton.

But there is a third chance which can be added without giving up the other two. Declarer wins the trump lead, cashes the high club and leads a spade, forcing out the opponents' ace. Then, after taking only two rounds of trumps and cashing the good spades, he leads the diamond ace. If no honor drops, he leads a second diamond—hoping that the player who wins this trick will not have another diamond or the last trump. In this case, that is exactly what happens. When East wins the diamond queen he must return a black card that allows South to discard his losing diamond while North ruffs.

This is a play that is comparatively easy when declarer is able to draw all the trumps, but not as readily recognized when one adverse trump must be left outstanding. As Geoffrey Mott-Smith points out in his recent Bridge World Magazine article, out of 200 tables, four hearts was reached 120 times, but only six declarers scored their par by the intended play!

Neither side vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K Q J
♡ K Q 8
◇ J 8 7 5 4
♣ 5 4

WEST
♠ 7 4 2
♡ 7 6 2
◇ K 10 9
♣ J 10 9 7

EAST
♠ A 8 6 3
♡ 4 3
◇ Q 3
♣ A 8 6 3 2

SOUTH
♠ 10 9 5
♡ A J 10 9 5.
◇ A 6 2
♣ K Q

After Dewey's Triumph At Philadelphia, A Noted Observer Sends His.....

PREVIEW OF THE AMERICAN SCENE

With most publicists and political experts certain of a Republican victory in the forthcoming American Presidential election, the Republican choice of candidate is a matter of importance for the world.

Professor. George Catlin, teacher, publicist and author in both Britain and U. S. A, here analyses the probable results of Thomas Dewey's selection as Republican candidate and its effect on Europe and the world.

By Prof. GEORGE CATLIN

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

THE smoke is clearing from 'the smoke-filled hotel rooms" of Philadelphia. Such horse-deal bargains as are going to be made have been made. The unsuccessful Republican candidate of 1944 emerges from the fray again as Republican candidate for popular election to the Presidency in 1948.

Thomas Dewey, whose early ambition was to be an opera singer, the ex-choir boy who became the astute New York lawyer and "busted" the under-world rackets—or stepped in oportunity when others were "busting" them—will be the Republican candidate for the second time.

Last time he was defeated. But then last time he was fighting Franklin Delano Roosevelt one of the subtlest politicians in recent American politics. Now he is only fighting Harry Truman.

Although the programme in domestic legislation of the Republican Party will be watched with interest abroad, it is worth mentioning that the negro policy of Governor Dewey, and his appointment of negro judges in New York, has been both forward-looking and courageous. A negro was among those who ascended from the Rostrum Mr. Dewey's nomination.

"Anybody Could Beat Truman....."

I travelled to Philadelphia by air with a Pittsburg business man. His views were not very favourable to Mr. Thomas Dewey. This Pittsburger would have preferred Senator Vandenberg; but, when it came to it, Vandenberg "hadn't a chance." He was frank to say, however, that when the time comes for the Presidential Election Dewey was bound to win against Mr. Truman. "Why, I could take the nomination of the Republican Party and still beat him, although nobody knows me."

Those, however, who wil discount Mr. Dewey's probable future victory on the ground that 'anybody could have won", and that it will "a fight of two second-raters each trying to see who can lose," fail to allow for the fact that Mr. Dewey is not only an able prosecuting lawyer, who can grow in office, but also an extremely able administrator—probably here better than F.D.R. himself.

He owes his selection precisely to his organising ability in planning a campaign well ahead of time. He is young, vigorous, and on the spot.

Mr. Dewey may not have the "Happy Warrior" characteristics of his great predecessors in New York, F.D.R. and Alfred Smith. He may not have the magnetic characteristics of that great interloper into Republican Party counsels, Wendell Willkie. He is a machine politician. But it does not follow that he is going to make mistakes if he comes to high office.

Insurance Against Risk Of Republican Defeat

His choice itself was the avoidance of a mistake. His choice insures the Republican Party against its one grave risk of defeat. For only one man could almost steal victory out of the mouths of the Republicans. He is the man who, according to the Roper Poll of Public Opinion, could win, if he chose to be nominated on either Party ticket. That man is General Dwight Eisenhower, now president of Columbia University.

And rumour says that only the choice of a Republican isolationist, Joseph Martin or possibly Senator Taft, could have provoked "Ike" Eisenhower into allowing his name to stand. Otherwise, "the General is too wise a guy to stick his neck out." As it is, it looks as if President Truman will sweep unchallenged to defeat.

The Republican Party has indeed proclaimed a programme. Apart from its stand on the State of Israel, "subject to the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter" (a last moment amendment), the programme is pretty general as such party programmes in America are traditionaly supposed to be. At least it is in no way isolationist, although there will be those who, with ex-President Hoover, will interpret it as meaning that America, in order to sustain her bulwarks against Russian penetration, must not weaken herself by imprudent or indiscriminate benefactions.

In the actual working of the programme, so far as it affects foreign affairs, the hand of courageous Senator Vandenberg can probably be seen. While primarily considering the security of the United States, the co-operation of the world will be welcomed.

Men And Words

What matters much more than the words of the programme is the will and character of the men who will carry it out. Here, more important than the choice of Vice-President and almost as important as that of the President (if the latter is a man chiefly trained and occupied in domestic administration), is the choice of the future Secretary of State, the man who runs foreign policy. Persistent rumour says that this will be Mr. John Foster Dulles, whose connection with and interest in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, the great Protestant organisation, is well known.

He and his brother, Mr. Allen Dulles who is connected with the American Council of Foreign Relations, probably know as much about foreign affairs as any two men in the United States.

Internationally-minded folk are not yet out of the wood. Senator Wiley, of Wisconsin, who is in the line for the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, is an ardent isolationist, who would be happy to disinterest America in Europe. But, if the Republican Party historically includes most of those isolationist voters whom Mr. Henry Wallace is not able to attract into his conventicle, the Republican Party is likely to be even firmer in dealing with Soviet relations than the Democrats—which, with Mr. Secretary Marshall in charge of the latter, is saying quite a lot.

No Cause For European Worry

If Senator Vandenberg can be persuaded to remain on in the Senatorial Committee on Foreign Affairs and with as able a man as Mr. Dewey at the helm and Mr. Dulles in charge of foreign affairs, there is no reason for Europeans or others to be downcast about the future conduct of American policy or to repeat the old but false gag that American foreign policy is something which Americans have always sought not to have.

The large rubber elephant, symbol of the Republican Party, over the portico of the Hotel Bellevue, Stratford, Piladelphia, may often have become deflated during the convention owing to the activities of mischievous boys. But there is no reason to see in this any omen. The political betting is all the other way. The elephant is real, large and pachydermatous.

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FOR NASAL HYGIENE

'Malan Menace' To Indians In S. Africa

Russian Removal Of "War Booty"

China To Raise Issue At Jap Peace Conference

NANKING, July 16, (Reuter): The Chinese Premier, Mr. Wong Wen Hao, said today that Britain, the United States and China have protested to Moscow against Russian removal of industrial equipment from Manchuria as war booty.

He told members of the Legislative Yuan (Parliament) in a written statement that China would raise the matter at the Japanese Peace Conference and ask for a satisfactory settlement.

The Premier maintained that only weapons and ammunition of the Japanese Kwantung Army, which the Russians disarmed, could be considered war spoils, and the Soviet Union had not indicated the amount it had received even of these.

(Members of the Legislative Yuan alleged earlier this month that the Russians have removed 2,000,000,000 United States dollars worth of industrial equipment from Manchuria.)

Negotiations for the return to China of Soviet occupied Port Arthur and Dairen were continuing, Mr. Wong said He denied the assertion by some members of the Yuan that the Russians had blockaded the sea along the Manchurian coast, adding that China would take "concrete steps" to see that Russia fully observed the Russo-Chinese treaty.

Mr. Wong added that China still recognised the independence of Outer Mangolia and the fact that diplomatic relations were not established was because of the Mongloo attack on Peitashen, in the Sinkiang province last year and Mongolia's failure to withdraw the troops and compensate Chinese losses as demanded. China opposed the proposal to admit Outer Mongolia to the United Nations for the same reason, he said.

BASIC WAGE FOR BIHAR MINERS

NEW DELHI July 16. (A.P.I.): The Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, relating to Mica mines in Bihar, nas been enforced by the Central Gove nmet for one year from July 1, 1948, says a press communique.

The award fixed the basic wage for the different categories of workers and allows, on that basic wage the same pe-ce ige of dearness allowance as for colliery workers in Bihar and Bengal for the different wage groups The percentage for the owest wage group being 150.

Provision is also made for the payment of "attendance bonus" and "fin al bonus"

The award further recommends leave with pay on the same scale as that applicable to collieries in Bihar and Bengal.

RACIAL SEGREGATION RUNS AMUCK

India Government Urges U. N. O. To Bring Issue Before Paris Session

NEW YORK, JULY 17 (REUTER).—THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS CALLED UPON THE UNITED NATIONS FOR "FRESH AND URGENT" CONSIDERATION OF THE TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND ASKED THAT THE MATTER BE PLACED ON THE AGENDA OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN PARIS IN SEPTEMBER.

In a letter to M. Trygve Lie, the United Nations Secretary-General, published today, Mr. P. P. Pillai, permanent representative of India to the United Nations, charged that the treatment of Indians in South Africa "continues to be a serious violation of the purposes and principles of the charter on which the United Nations is founded."

He asked that the General Assembly, which debated the question exhaustively both in 1946 and 1947 should "take appropriate action" under articles 10 and 14 of the charter.

Article 10 permits the General Assembly to make recommendations to members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any question within the scope of the charter.

Article 14 says, "The General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Mr. Pillai's letter included an attack on the present South African Government, of which Dr. D. F. Malan is the Prime Minister. It declared that the South African Government "stands committed to the policy of 'apartheid' or racial discrimination, and the domination of all non-White peoples by Europeans."

TWO GOVERNMENTS TO REPORT

Outlining the history of the case before the United Nations, Mr. Pillai recalled that the Assembly in December 1946 passed a resolution that it was of the opinion that the treatment of Indians in the Union should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two governments and relevant provisions of the charter. The resolution requested the two governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to this effect.

In November 1947, the General Assembly political committee approved by 29 votes to 15 with five abstentions a reaffirmation of the 1946 resolution, and requested the two governments to "enter into discussions at a Round Table Conference on the basis of that resolution without any further delay and to invite the government of Pakistan to take part in such discussions."

When the committee's resolution came before the plenary meeting of the General Assembly, thirty-one voted in favour, nineteen against and six abstained. As it did not receive a two-thirds majority, it was not formally adopted by the Assembly.

"The net result of the deliberations on this important question during the second session of the General Assembly thus was that the General Assembly failed to make any further recommendations on this subject", added Mr. Pillai.

VIOLATION OF CHARTER

The remainder of his letter said: The treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa continues to be a serious violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter on which the United Nations is founded."

"The Government of the Union of South Africa has made no change whatever either in its discriminatory laws or in the practice of discrimination, on racial grounds alone, against its nationals of Indian origin.

SEGREGATION OF ASIANS

"For example, the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, 1946, enacted by the South African Government, which introduced a most severe measure of residential and economic segregation against Asians, still remains on the statute book

"The continuation by the South African Government of the policy of racial discrimination against Asians and other non-Whites is clearly the result of the assumption by the Government that the failure of the United Nations General Assembly to adopt an effective resolution on this subject last year constitutes a tacit approval by the United Nations of that policy.

"The present Government in the Union of South Africa stands commited to the policy of 'apartheid' or racial segregation, and the domination of all non-White peoples by the Europeans. This Government has proclaimed its intention of taking away whatever restricted political rights as are at present enjoyed by Indians and other Asians, and of extending the policy of residential and commercial segregation to the Cape Province, the only part of the Union of South Africa which has been comparatively free from racial segregation and political discrimination.

"The Government of India is of the opinion that the situation of Indians in South Africa is such that it calls for fresh and urgent consideration by the United Nations in order to upnold the basic moral principles of its charter and to prevent further deterioration in the already strained relations between India and the Union of South Africa.

The Government of India does not believe that it could be the intention of the United Nations to continue to acquiesce in the refusal of the Union of South Africa to act on the General Assembly resolution of December 8, 1946.

"Such acquiescence would be a denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, on purely racial grounds, to an important section of the population of South Africa, and would gravely undermine the prestige of the United Nations, which ultimately depends upon the effectiveness with which its members carry out the obligations which they have assumed under the charter.

'If the belief that there is to be one standard of treatment for the white races and another for the non-white continues to gain strength among the latter, the future for solidarity among the members of the United Nations, and consequently for world peace, will indeed be dark.

"The Government of India, therefore, earnestly desires that the United Nations will consider the question of the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa again, and take appropriate action under articles 10 and 14 of its charter; and requests that you will be so good as to place this subject on the provisional agenda of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly" (signed) P. P. Pillai, representative of India to the United Nations.

C. P. Govt. Tightens Control On Storage Of Arms

NAGPUR, July 17, (API): The district authorities in Akola and Saugor have tightened measures to control the storage and sale of arms and ammunition in order to prevent their going into "undesirable hands". And a further measure of public safety.

The District Magistrate of Akola has ordered that all licensed dealers in arms and ammunition should keep whatever arms they may have in stock or may import hereafter, at a place specified by the district authorities. The sale of arms and ammunition to any persons whatsover, licensed or otherwise, without the written permission of the District Magistrate has also been prohibited in the whole of Akola district for two months. A similar order passed in Saugor district places a ban on the sale of arms and ammunition to any persons without the permission of the District Magistrate for the next six months.

The operation of the Goonda Act, which was promulgated recently, has been extended for another month in the districts of Wardha and Chanda.

In Nagpur, the police yesterday arrested two Muslims suspected of being agents of the Hyderabad Government and of carrying on secret work in the city.

Documents seized from their possession are said to have established their connection with the Razakar organisation.

Measures For Purposes Of Public Safety

NAGPUR, July 17 (API).—Restrictions on the removal of any commodity, article or thing of any description from any part of the Central Provinces to any part of Hyderabad State territory, whether in the course of transit or otherwise, were imposed by the Government of C.P. and Berar with effect from July 8, states an official notification.

This step, the Government thought was essential for purposes of public safety; maintenance of public order and for maintaining of supplies essential to the life of the community of the Central Provinces, the notification adds.

These articles include coin bullion, bank notes, currency notes, securities, foreign exchange and jewellery.

The permission of the District Magistrate of the District through which such commodity, article or thing passes has been made essential by the Government's action which was taken under the provisions of the C P and Berar Public Safety Act, 1947.

7TH DAY OF BHANSALI'S FAST

NAGPUR, July 16 API).—Prof. Bhansali who is on fast at Bajajwadi in Wardha visited Sewagram this morning and later returned to Wardha in the afternoon, according to information received here.

Prof. Bhansali continues his fast for the seventh day today.

HYDERABAD MUSLIM EXTERNED

BANGALORE, July 16 (API).—A prominent Muslim from Hyderabad was arrested in Bangalore yesterday and externed from Mysore State as his stay was considered undesirable in the State.

BEVAN MAY VISIT INDIA

LONDON, July 16 (Reuter): Asked tonight about his hopes of visiting India, Britain's Health Minister Aneurin Bevan said "I have not yet received an invitation from the Indian Government. If I receive an invitation and the opportunity is favourable, I shall be pleased and honoured to accept it"

Mr. Bevan would make no further comment.

NAGPUR, July 17, (U. P. I.): The next session of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly will start on September 8, says a notification.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 13, 2004.
Muslim: Ramzan 10, 1367.
Parsi: Behman 19, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-11 a.m. Sunset: 19-19 p.m.
Hightide 11-02, 22-20.
Lowtide: 03-50, 17-09.

Domestic Occurance

DEATH.

MOTIWALLA BHAGWANDAS DEVIDAS (General Manager Shree Narsingerji Mills Ltd., Sholapur) oxpired on Saturday. Uthamana ceremony at Khetwadi Main Road, Sicca Nagar T Block to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

To-day's Engagements

RAMTIRH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Umeshchandra, will speak on "Vichar Sagar', today (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (I. S. T.), at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, J. Wadia Building, Flora Fountain: Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers on the Path of Theosophy, 6-15 p.m., today.

LOHANA YOUTHS ASSOCIATION: Meeting of the general body, today (Sunday), at 4-0 p.m., at Forbes Hall, opp. Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Jyotishratna W. Y. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Sarvartha Chintamani", at 4 p.m. and K. V. Bhatt, on "Horary Astrology", at 5 p.m., today (Sunday), at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 25, Chowpaty Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA RLY. PASSENGERS CONFERENCE: Mr. C. B. L. Bhatnagar, Organiser of the All-India Railway Passengers' Conference writes:—A preliminary meeting of railway passengers and the public of Bombay will be held today (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m., in the premises of Messrs Khaitan Trading Co., National House, (behind Regal Cinema), Bombay, to chalk out the programme of the forthcoming Conference.

ARYA SAMAJ: Shri Shanti Narain Bhatnagar will deliver a public lecture, today (Sunday), at 10-00 a.m., on Gita and Vedas at Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

BAN ON ARMS IN PANCHMAHALS

GODHRA, July 17, (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Panchmahals has banned for two months beginning from yesterday, carrying of lethal weapons, collecting of stones and brickbats, within a radius of two miles of the city.

SECURITY DEMAND ON COMMUNIST WEEKLY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Rupees ten thousand have been demanded as security to renew the declaration of the Communist Marathi Weekly "Lok Yug" by the Government of Bombay under the Press Emergency Act of 1931.

A security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by the paper earlier has been ordered to be forfeited to Government in respect of an offensive article pertaining to the R.I.A.F. which appeared in the paper some time back.

BOMBAY, Sunday, July 18.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Ninu Muzumdar (Bhajan Narsinh Mehta) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Pralhad Ganu (Dilrub) 8-45 Ninu Muzumdar (Geet Self) 9-0 Narayanrao Vyas (Bilaskheni Todi) 11-0 Screen Songs 11-30 Anjali—Part 1 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound Nesw 12-15 Narayanrao Vyas (Shudh Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Purushottam Solankukar (Todi) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 East and West 2-0 Grace Calwell: Pianoforte 4-20 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Gaud Sarang) 5-0 Prahlad Ganu (Dilruba) 5-15 Programme for Children (M) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Kannada Songs 6-30 Purshottam Solankurkar (Chayanat) 7-0 Bhavgeet 7-10 Locals 7-15 "Sajan" 7-30 Shamla Mazgaonkar (Marwa) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Bhikshuk" (H) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 New York Phil Sym Orch.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Vadyamel 5-45 p.m. Krishan Dhavan (Vocal) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Sham Devre (Puria) 9-0 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Shankara) 10-0 Amratlal Navsariwala (Thumri) 10-15 Shamla

Returned Externee Acquited

Police Fail To Give Evidence Justifying Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An interesting law point was raised by Counsel for the defence when a case against a returned externee came up for hearing yesterday before Presidency Magisrtate M. Nasrulla at the Mazagon Court.

Abdul Assiz Abdul Majid, the police stated, had been externed out of the limits of Greater Bombay by an order of the Bombay Commissioner of Police under the Public Security Measures Act. The police saw that the order was executed. But Majid, however, was soon back in his favourite city.

Mr. M. S. Baig, Counsel for Majid, contended that it was doubtful whether there was any notification making the Public Security Measures Act applicable to Bombay city and if so under what date. He also wanted to know whether Government had delegated its powers to the Police Commissioner to issue such an order. Finally he inquired whether there was any material before the Commissioner to say whether the accused was acting against the safety and tranquility of the city of Bombay.

On Mr. G. G. Shimoga, Police Prosecutor, producing the notifications in question, the Magistrate rejected the first two contentions of the defence Counsel. On the third contention, however, the police could not satisfy the court by means of evidence. The Magistrate, therefore, ordered the accused to be acquitted as there was no evidence to show that the accused was acting against the safety and tranquility of the city.

This is the first case in which a returned externee has gained his liberty on account of the police being unable to produce positive evidence justifying externment

C.I.D. SUB-INSPECTOR ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: On the charge that he received an illegal gratification of Rs. 5,000 from a person on the threat that he would otherwise be arrested under the Public Security Measures Act, Sub-Inspector Sam Adarji Bharucha attached to the Security Branch of the Thana District C.I.D., was taken into custody last evening.

Produced before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, on Saturday afternoon, he was ordered to be released on bail

Alleged Forgery And Cheating

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahomed Hamiduddin Jaimal Abedin was arrested yesterday by the Bombay Police on charges of forgery and cheating to the tune of Rs. 60,000.

When produced before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade this morning, he was offered a bail of Rs. 1,00,000.

The police alleged that A. L. Almeida, an assistant of the import department of Messrs. Cox & King Bombay, prepared five false delivery notes without instructions from his superiors and passed them on to the accused, who it was further alleged, forged signatures of importers on the orders and obtained five boxes, of piecegoods from the Company's ggdowns at Argyle Road. These were later found stored at a godown in Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road and were recovered by the police Almeida is absconding.

SINDHI STUDENT STRIKERS TO MOVE SYNDICATE?

The following statement has been issued by the Action Committee of the striking students of Khalsa College. "The statement of the Principal of Khalsa College, saying that the Sindhi Students have withdrawn the strike is completely incorrect and misguiding. The students continued their strike on Friday and the General Body of the striking students have decided to continue the strike till any satisfactory decisions are made regarding the demand of the Sindhi Students.

On Friday afternoon the Action Committee met the Vice Chancellor and the Registrar of Bombay University, and placed the case before them. Acting upon the advice of the Vice Chancellor and Registrar, the Committee is preparing a memorandum with all documentary facts, bearing the signatures of all the Sindhi Students numbtring about 100, which they have promised to place before the meeting of the Syndicate which meets on or about 24th inst.

JUNAGADH, July 17, (U. P. I.): The members of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to decide the question of the capital of Saurash-

ILLITERACY CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A programme for spreading literacy among millworkers and to properly educate them so as to wean them away from falling easy victims of Party Propaganda, was discussed when representatives of the Millowners' Association, Bombay met the Labour Minister Mr Gulzarilal Nanda at the Secretariat today.

The Minister is learnt to have pointed out that the main reason why the workers were led away by Political parties was their illiteracy and ignorance. He impressed on them that the present industrial unrest could be eliminated to a large extent if the workers were educated on correct lines. It was his opinion that the millowners should partly shoulder the financial responsibility of running literacy classes in the mills.

The millowners are said to have thrown the whole financial responsibility on the Government.

No clear cut programme was chalked out at the meeting and further talks are expected to be held shortly on the issue.

The question of setting up joint committees in mills, in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Truce arrived at recently, is also believed to have been discussed.

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, President of the Millowners' Association, and Mr. Neville N. Wadia were among the millowners' representatives who participated in the meeting. Mr. Kapadia, Special Officer of the Bombay Adult Education Committee, was also present.

Tie Up Wages To Prices

Mr. Asoka Mehta writes: —

"When our country is seeking to discover a solution to the vexed problem of relating wages and living costs, the agreement recently arrived at between the General Motors Corporation on the one hand and the United Automobile Workers Union (C.I.O.) on the other will be read with interest. The formula ties up wages to prices and gives a bonus to improve workers' living standard. The entire rise in the cost of living since 1940, 69 per cent, has been compensated at the rate of one cent an hour per one point in the cost of living. There will be quarterly adjustments in pay to keep it in line with the cost of living index. A rise in the index of about 1 point will bring a pay raise of 1 cent in hour. "There is no top limit to the raise." Pay cuts will be applied by the same formula: 1 cent for approximately each point of drop in the index. For cuts however there is the floor. This floor guarantees the cut shall not exceed five cents an hour (from the present wage of dol. 1.61 per man hour) no matter how great may be the fall in the living costs. "There is thus no ceiling, but a definite floor to the Dearness Allowance." The new agreement also provides an annual raise of 3 cents per hour. This raise represents the Company's contribution towards increasing the "standard of living" as distinct from other allowance that compensates the rise in the "cost of livnng." The annual raise is expected to evoke an equivalent increase in efficiency.

"In fifteen major industries in the United States, the wages have increased over the 1940 level from 61 to 127.4 per cent as against 69 per cent rise in the living costs. Higher wages have led to improved efficiency and have made capitalists careful of inflationary manoeuvres. Norway's experience underscores this lession. "In Norway, for instance, the most anxious readers of the weekly cost of living index report," writes the American "New Leader," New Leader," -r&t&rEzs,z'&efwpo are the Norwegian employers. An increase in that index means a prompt increase in the wages of Norway's workers. This has gives Norwegian employers a very real and direct interest in keeping down the cost of living. The result has been that Norway is one of the European countries where inflation has been kept in check; for with both labour and employers in Norway exerting all their forces to keep their couning all their forces to keep their economy stabilized, and with a labour Government keepiny a legal tight rein on the speculators, there is no important factor left in Norwegian economy that can say "I am grabbing mine and the devil take the hindmost." Here are significant lessons for our Government provided it has tthe courage and vision to grapple with one of the major problems that confronts our people."

CONGRESS WORK IN KOLHAPUR

M. P. C. C. President's Compromise Move

POONA, July 17. (A.P.I.): Mr. Madhayrao Bagal, Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar and three other prominent leaders of Kolhapur have been invited by the President of the M.P.C.C. to attend the meeting of the executive of the M.P.C.C. to be held here on July 23 to discuss the Kolhapur situation and explore ways to convert the Kolhapur Praja Parishad into a District Congress Committee.

Mr. Baburao Gaekwad, Secretary of the M.P.C.C who accompanied Mr. B. S. Hirey, President of the M.P.C.C. on his tour of Kolhapur, in a communication to the press stated that as a result of Mr. Hirey's efforts it was hoped to bring about a compromise between the two groups led by Mr. Bagal and Mr. Kumbhar and that as a result the work of the Congress in Kolhapur would be carried on more vigorously. Both these leaders, he stated, had consented for the setting up of the District Congress Committee and decided to 'remain loyal to the Congress organisation'.

WEATHER

FAIRLY WIDESPREAD MONSOON

POONA, July 17. (A.P.I.): Observations from the United Provinces are meagre. Rainfall hs been fairly widspread in Malabar, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Berar and local in Assam, eastern Pakistan, Chota Nagpur, the East United Provinces, Central India and Mysore. There have aso been a few showers in west Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat and South-East Madras.

Forecast until the 18th evening:—The monsoon will strengthen in Assam and North Malabar and weaken in Central India and the North Central Provinces. Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar. There will be local rain in eastern Pakistan Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, the East United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore and a few showers in the West United Provinces, the East Punjab, lower Kashmir, east Rajputana, east Gujarat, South Hyderabad and the Madras Presidency outside Malabar. Scattered lost or thunderstorms are likely in the north-west Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and west Rajputana.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam, sub-Himalayan Bengal, Bihar, the Konkan and North Malabar during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, July 17. (A.P.I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 16th July 1948 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I.S.T. on 17th July 1948:—

BOMBAY 78 73 4.3 31.7 minus 3.2; Calcutta 90 80 0.1 17.3 minus 1.6; Cuttack 88 79 0.1 15.0 minus 1.9; Delhi 98 82 0 1.6 minus 5.9; Lucknow 85 79 nil 10.2 minus 0.5; Madras 92 81 0 2.1 minus 1.6; Nagpur 90 75 0.2 3.7 minus 8.5; Peshawar 107 87 0 0.3 minus 0.7; Poona 77 70 0.3 9.1 plus 1.1; Shillong 77 66 0 39.8 plus 12.8; Simla 72 62 0 9.0 minus 4.9.

CITY GETS OVER 4 INCHES OF RAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly 4.5 inches of rain which fell in Bombay in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. this morning has strengthened hope that the city's rainfall deficit will be made up very soon

In the past four days 14.35 inches were recorded, narrowing the deficit to 3.2 inches. The total since June 1 is 31.7 inches.

Rainfall in Tansa was again meagre though the Vihar and Tulsi lakes reported better. In the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. this morning Tansa recorded only 66 cents, while Vihar and Tulsi had 2.94 and 2.07 inches.

The Hydraulic Engineer of the Bombay Municipality said that Tansa's deficit of 18 inches and below-normal rainfall both at Vihar and Tulsi lakes did not in any way give place to pessimism regarding Bombay's water supply position. "We have plenty of time ahead and shall be quite alright," he said.

The Santa Cruz Observatory forecast for today that Bombay would have intermittent rain with cloudy weather, the rainfall decreasing later. Cloudy weather with occasional showers was predicted for Sunday.

CELEBRATING AUGUST 15

Bombay Government's Plan For 'Tree Planting Day'

In view of the national importance of the Independence Day, the Government of Bombay desires that it should be observed as the "Tree Planting Day" all over the Province, in addition to the "Tree Planting Week" (when August 15 does not fall within the "week") which will be organised by the District Rural Development Boards.

The "Tree Planting Day" celebrations will be arranged by the Boards on the same lines as for "Tree Planting Week".

In connection with the organisation of the "week", the Government has asked the District Rural Development Boards to undertake the reafforestation of areas outside the control of the Forest Department, as an important item of rural development work In accordance with these instructions, the Boards will select a suitable week for their districts, with a view to observing a "Tree Planting Week".

DETAILED PLAN.

The District Boards will work out a detailed plan showing the villages where tree planting would be done, the number and the varieties to be planted in each village, the persons who are to do the work and all other matters. The Boards will particularly give attention to the question of the after care of the young plants which will be entrusted as far as possible to the local villagers, for example the village school teachers. the gram panchayat, etc.

The cultivators who desire to plant trees in Forest Department areas or on road side lands, belonging to the Public Works Department, will be given "sanads" entitling them to take the fruit of the trees planted by them, if any. Applications for the grant of such "sanads" are to be made to the appropriate Department of the Government through the District Rural Development Board concerned.

The work of each village in the matter of tree planting will be given an important place in judging the efforts of the villages towards rural development, at the time of awarding prizes.

REFUGEES REMOVED FROM MULUND CAMP

One Barrack Collapses Due To Rain

BOMBAY, July 17, (U.P.I.): A barrack in the Muland Refugee Camp collapsed this morning as a sequel to incessant rain for the last three days. Six persons were injured and they were removed to hospital.

The Collector of Thana rushed to the scene on the receipt of news, followed by Dr G. R. Pardhan Chief Refugee officer.

Finding the conditions of six other barracks unsatisfactory, the officials got them vacated.

About 300 refugees, thus rendered homeless, were supplied lorries and taken in batches to Kalyan, Chembur Powai and Akbar camps for emergency accommodation.

Provincial Rural Development, Board

Mr. Morarji Desai. Minister for Home and Revenue will inaugurate the proceedings of the first meeting of the Reconstituted Provincial Rural Development Board. which will be held on Tuesday July 20 at the Council Hall at 11-30 a.m. Mr. M. P. Patil Minister for Agriculture and Forests will preside.

SECONDARY TEACHERS GRIEVANCES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of the Secondary school teachers of Bombay today expressed dissatisfaction at the decision of the Bombay Government in rejecting their plea at the Ahmedabad Conference that the Central Pay Commission recommendations be applied for secondary teachers.

Obeserving that Government had failed to recognise the importance of the teaching profession the teachers called on Government to revise their decision in the light of the resolutions passed at Ahmedabad.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association at the St Xavier's School Hall Mr. B. R. Desai President of the Association presided The resolution was moved by Mr. S. B. Kinlas

Pakistan Barter Pact With Czechoslovakia

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 17.

"Since India has failed to supply cloth and yarn to Pakistan according to the Standstill Agreement signed on the eve of partition, Pakistan had to depend for these supplies on foreign countries. Accordingly, they have so far contacted Czechoslovakia, Russia and Japan and propose doing so with Italy and other European countries from where large quantities of cloth is being ordered', said the Official Textile Directorate of Pakistan, giving figures of low imports of cloth and yarn from India.

BARTER PACT.

An agreement has been signed here for Czechoslovakia buying Pakistan jute, cotton hides and skins in exchange for textile, glass, paper, cars, aeroplanes, diesel engines, hydraulic presses and textiles and agricultural machinery which she will export to Pakistan, thus paying in kind.

Members of the Czechoslovak Technical Mission have now left after securing license for immediate exports of jute.

Yet another municipality of Matiari town has now been superseded by the Sind Government.

DIRECT ACTION THREAT IN KHAIRPUR STATE.

Since Khairpur State authorities have refused to accede the demand made by Pakistan States Muslim League for responsible Government, it is learnt direct action will soon be launched to achieve that object.

Mohmood Hassan, Secretary Pakistan States League, has gone to Khairpur to study the situation personally.

MOSCOW ALERT ON MALAYA

MOSCOW, July 17, (Reuter): "Izvestia" today attacked Britain for using armoured cars, tanks and planes in the Malaya fighting.

It described the uprising there as "part of a movement of democratic nations for peace and international safety, threatened by the unlimited avidity of the big capitalist monopolists".

Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, British Colonial Secretary, was accused by "Izvestia" of having made a "hypocritical and misleading statement" to cover up "British efforts to supress the people's movements".

Mass arrests were being carried out among all "progressive elements in Malaya", the paper said.

The reasons for the unrest, "Izvestia" said, were the "ulcers of the colonial regime" which reduced Malayans to "paupers and slaves" on the rubber plantations and tin mines.

Atomic Dangers

WASHINGTON, July 17, (Reuter): The "terrible dangers of uncontrolled atomic production" were emphasised by the United States State Department today which urged further efforts to establish international atomic control.

The Wiw Jwng, given in a booklet entitled "Policy At The crosswords" summed up two years of negotiations to obtain control and in a prologue M. George Marshall said: "The international control of atomic energy remains a paramount problem of humanity.

The booklet said the original American offer to exchange "temporary advantages" for an effective system of control acceptable to Congress had not been altered by failure of the United Nations Commission and criticised Russia for placing paramount the political rather than technical implications of control.

Murder Mania Through Radio-Activity

CINCINNATI, July 16, (U.P.A.): Police said today that a 33-year-old ex-convict who claimed he was suffering from "radioactivity" threw an eight-year-old girl 125 feet to death from a viaduct here.

They said the man who gave his name as Henry Robertson of Richmond, Virginia, was laughing and gibbering as he grabbed Patricia Jackson when she stopper to tie a shoestring while walking on the vioduct. He threw the girl over the railing and then chased Edna Kidwell, 11, and Patricia's brother, Charles, three, with whom she had been walking.

Patricia landed on the street below and died on arrival at a hispital.

Robertson was grabbed by a passerby who held him for the police.

Edna told the police she fought Robertson but despite her efforts he threw her companion over the bridge's edge. She said her screems attracted passing motorists who gave chase to Robertson. She added, "the big man had a knife in his hand and said 'I'll kill you' but they caught him anyway."

One witness told police that Robertson after tossing Patricia over the side, "walked slowly toward the other two children just like an animal stalking it prey. Edna grabbed the little boy and kept backing away. It was the most terrifying thing I have ever seen."

Police said Robertson would be held for murder.

PLANS TO INCREASE INDIA'S COTTON OUTPUT

83 Lakhs Acres Devoted To Improved Varieties: Several Research Schemes In Operation

NEW DELHI, July 17 (U.P.I.) : The area under cotton in (undivided) India increased by one per cent during the year ended August 31, 1947, states the annual report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for 1946-47. The total acreage was 14,860,000.

The estimated out-turn was 3,566,000 bales of 400 lbs. net. Registering an increase of one per cent over preceding year. The actual crop was 42.03 lakh bales.

On the Committee's pressing for an increase in the cotton area for the 1947-48 season, provided the food position in the country was not adversely affected, the Government of India advised Provincial Governments not to enforce strictly their schemes of reducing the area under cotton. On the contrary, they could release a portion of the land orginally diverted from cotton.

RESEARCH SCHEMES

A number of research schemes, among which the most important are those for cotton breeding for the improvement of quality, are in operation in the various cotton growing provinces and States.

The areas under improved varieties of cotton during the year review was tentatively estimated at 8,320,000 acres. The improved varities were mainly of medium and long staple types in accordance with the policy of the Committee to increase the production of such cottons.

The main principle adopted by the Committee in making its recommendations for the spread of improved varities of cotton is the extra monetary return to the grower.

On the basis of the date furnished by Provinces and States in respect of the improved varities, it is estimated that the additional benefit accured to the growers of improved varieties during 1945-46 was of the order of Rs 10 73 crores.

With an improvement in quality, there has also been a rise in the yield per acre of cotton There is, however, still scope for progress in this direction and measures to achieve the end in view are under the Committee's consideration.

Incrasing attention has been paid by the Committee in recent years to the distribution of good-quality seeds to cultivators and acquainting them with the improved methods of cultivation. There were 19 seed distribution and extension schemes in operation during the year under report.

Railway Employees Who Opted For India

NEW DELHI, July 17, (A.P.I.): The Ministry of Railways have now fixed August 15, 1948, as the latest date by which all railway employeers who opted for India should report to the Transfer Officer Ambala or Calcutta if they desire to be considered for inclusion in the waiting list for absorption of Indian Government Railways says a Press Note.

It adds' "Reports received in the Railway Board's office reveal that a thin trickle of railway employees who opted for the Mr. George Marshall said: "The inter-Indian Union, is even now coming in to report to the Transfer Officer Ambala for duty although the men left Western Pakistan some months back.

'STOP RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN POLITICS'

Federal Judge's Stern Warning To S. Carolina Democratic Party Chiefs

CHARLESTON, (South Carolina) July 16 (Reuter): Federal Judge warning today granted an injuction which forces the South Carolina Democratic Party to enrol Negroes and grant them full participation in party affairs.

In granting the petition of David Brown, a Beaufort Negro for a preliminary injunction assuring Negroes the right of party participation, the the Judge issued a clear cut warning to the Party.

He told the 87 defendants all State and county Party leaders that imprisonment awaits any party official who fails to comply fully with the "spirit" as well as the letter of the decision.

"My order will grant prayer for a preliminary injunction" the judge said. "It will bar racial discrimination provided that the books be opened to all parties regardless of race or religion."

"The time has come when racial discrimination in political affairs must stop.

WARNING

"Let me tell you that any disobedience to the letter and spirit of this ruling will result in contempt proceedings. The parties responsible for any violation will be punished by imprisonment.

"Its a disgrace and a shame' he said "when you must come into court and ask a judge to tell you you are an American."

In even tones he flayed the action of party leader who, he said, failed to abide by the "spirit" of his decision in the case of Columbia Negro George Elmore who in July 1947 won the right to participate in Richland country party affairs.

Judge warning noted that his order in that case applied only to Richland county but he said that other counties should have complied with the spirit of his opinion in the case.

He declared that he would include in his order a reference to the right of religious groups

ARAB NEUTRALITY IN NEXT WAR

ABDULLAH'S TIP TO POWERS: LESSON OF PALESTINE

AMMAN, July 17, (U.P.A.): King Abdullah of Transjordan told the United Press of America today that the Arabs would remain neutral in any future world war because of the way the Western powers had treated them over Palestine.

Interviewed in the garden house of his palace, the monarch asserted the Arabs had learned a big lesson from the way the Western Powers had handled the Arab case.

He said Arab acceptance or rejection of the Security Council's cease fire order rested with the Political Committee of the Arab League. He said the Arabs wanted the big powers to grant them their "rights" and warned, "If our rights are neglected it might well be the start of a third world war".

The King said he had ordered the 'cease fire' in Jerusalem after a decision was reached by the Political Committee, and he likewise was awaiting their decision on a general armistice.

"Whatever the Political Committee decides regarding the armistice I will carry out, as I am only a servant of my people. We will finish the Palestine war as strongly united as when we started."

SOLUTION FOR GERMANY

The King evinced keen interest about the Berlin situation and asked for the latest news from Germany.

He said, "The only way of preventing a war with Russia is to build up a strong Germany uniting the German peoples. Russia's policy consists of throwing kerosene on human miseries throughout the world, and then setting fire. From Mongolia to Poland their ruthlessness is known and only through the strength of a rejuvenated German people supportted by America and Britain can Russian aggression be averted".

PRE-TRUCE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE: DAMASCUS BOMBED

HAIFA, July 17 (Reuter) : The last full day of Palestine warfare before the United Nations Truce comes into force at 3 p.m. (GMT) tomorrow found Jewish forces combing the olive groves and hillside caves around Nazareth for the remnants of the Arab armies defeated there yesterday.

The Jews have indicated their willingness to adopt an All-Palestine Truce, but there was still no official word today whether the Arabs would accept.

Both sides agreed to a Truce in Jerusalem as from midnight last night, and there have been no reports of fighting there since.

DAMASCUS BOMBED

Scattered fighting continued today in the hills surrounding Nazareth, while Syrian aircraft were reported to have bombed the town last night.

The Jews proclaimed Martial Law there today after reports that Arab snipers were still firing on Israeli troops from the shelter of several monasteries.

The Jewish Brigade Commander told Christian notables they would "take direct military action" against monasteries sheltering Arabs

Nazareth's religious leaders last night surrendered the city unconditionally, undertaking to hand over all Arab military personnel.

There was no indication of the damage done in the fighting.

Two Jewish planes dropped bombs on Damascus, the Syrian Capital, today but they fell outside the populated area, a "Reuter" Damascus despatch reported.

A STEP TOWARDS PEACE

Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, left New York by air today for Amsterdam from where he will board a specially chartered plane which will go to Rhodes by way of Geneva, Rome and Athens.

Asked if he believed acceptance of the 'cease fire' order would bring a permanent peace in Palestine, he replied:

"It is a step. The Jews have accepted the 'cease fire' order and I hope the Arabs will. I don't know yet what their answer will be".

The Count said he hoped that by the time he arrived at Rhodes the Truce for the entire Holy Land would be arranged and that the two parties would accept prolongation until a peaceful settlement is reached. Time for the start of the new Truce was fixed for daylight hour, he said, 'because I knew from previous experience that we must have a fixed date when it is light, not dark, for the start of the Truce".

"STATUS QUO"

Asked if there was any evidence that the British were urging the Arabs to fight, Count Bernadotte said: "I think I can say on the countrary there is not.

Asked about Israel objection to the arms embargo, he said: "The Truce shall be in 'status quo' " as far as military or other material is concerned. It will not be 'status quo' if any parties get additional material. That is a military advantage".

Count Bernadotte said the aim was to get a basis to which all parties could agree at the General Assembly meeting in September.

'I think", he said, "if we achieve something, it will be with the help of God".

Water Tax Increased In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has increased the watertax on Textile mills by one and quarter to one and three-fourth per cent. The Millowners have protested against the increase but the Bombay Government has sanctioned it. Taxes at the increase rate will be levied from October 1. The Municipality will benefit by Rs. 400,000 due to this increase.

PLEA FOR SEPARATE ART DEPARTMENT

Education Committee's Suggestions Discussed

Discussing the recommendations of the Art Education Committee at a meeting held on Friday at the New Era School, Dr. D. G. Vyas, one of the members of the Committee stressed the importance of creating a separate department of art in the education sphere.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, chairman of the Committee who presided over the meeting in the course of her speech, said that the Committee was appointed by the Government in 1946 and a report was submitted in the month of August last year but somehow, the general public was not in the know of the report.

The Committee, Mrs. Hansa Mehta continued, explored all available resources in the field of art and invited all the educational institution to send their views before the final report was prepared. The report was unanimous and if its recommendations were accepted art education would be much popularised.

Dr. Vyas who spoke on the need of reorientation of art education said that apart from the original members of the Committee, some leading artists were co-opted on the different sub-committees and the report which was unanimous reflected the opinion of all those who were associated with the Committee. He referred to the suggestion made by the Committee to create a separate department of art. He said that this suggestion of the Committee was very important.

The Government should also employ artists and sculptors to give encouragement to budding artists. Dr. Vyas expressed the hope that the recommendations of the Committee would be accepted by the Government.

Mr. Pulin Datta a member of the Committee giving the meaning of the real art said that the paramount function of art was to enlarge the powers of visualisation, imagination, emotion and observation and to cultivate the aesthetic sense.

Mrs. Indirabai Joshi also spoke.

Kashmir Talk In Karachi

Pakistan Assurance Of All Help To Commission

KARACHI, July 17, (A.P.I.): Dr. Algredo Lozano (Colombia) Vice-President of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan who arrived here this forenoon together with Mr. C. Hawley Ookes alternate representative of the United States of America called on the Pakistan Minister for Foreign Affairs Sir Mohammed Zafrullah at midday and stayed with him for about 45 minutes.

They discussed questions arising out of the Commission's consultations in New Delhi.

A communique issued by the United Nations Commission Liaison Office Government of Pakistan this evening stated that Pakistan was prepared to take all measures within its power which can improve the situation "and shall continue to refrain from making or causing to be made any statements which might aggravate the situation."

Alibag Cut Off

(From A Correspondent)

ALIBAG, July 17.

Heavy rains have been falling here during the last five days. Steamer communications with Rewas have been stopped No mails have arrived for four day. Postal arrangement by motor is needed through out the monsoon. At present only one Alibag-Bombay direct motor service is sanctioned. There is therefore, great inconvenience.

INDIA'S WITNESS

G. K. Reddy To Appear

NEW DELHI, July 17 (UPI). Mr. G. K. Reddy, formerly Director of Public Relations of he so-called "Azad Kashmir Government", is being cited as a witness before the United Nations' Commission on Kashmir it is learnt.

The Governmen of India is understood to have supplied Mr. M. Egbert Graeffe, Chairman, and other members of the Commission a comprehensive statement of Mr. Reddy proving Pakistan Government's complicity in the Kashmir invasion.

It will be recalled that Mr. Reddy, who recently arrived in India after escaping from Pakistan, published a graphic account of the activities of the Raiders-cum-Pakistan in the enemy-occupied territory as well as in Pakistan in a Bombay Weekly.

It is further reported that "Prisoners of War", captured on the Kashmir Front and belonging to the Pakistan Army, will also be produced before the Commission.

RAIDERS IN TITHWAL PUT TO FLIGHT

SRINAGAR, July 17, (A.P.I.): R.I A.F. fighters today heavily strafed a strong enemy column of troop reinforcement massing in the Tithwal area while air activity in all the other fronts in the Kashmir valley continued with renewed vigour writes an A.P.I. special correspondent in Srinagar.

According to frontline reports spotting out large scale enemy movement in the Tithwal area, our fighters went into action and played havoc, forcing the enemy to flee through his rear defences. Operational reports show that a large number of enemy killed was left on the field.

ENEMY DEFENCES POUNDED

R.I.A.F. today also pounded enemy defence positions north of the Uri-Domel road, one of the enemy strongholds kept constantly reinforced by fresh additions from the Pakistan territory by direct link. The enemy is reported to have suffered enormous damage in these operations.

In the Poonch sector our fighters continued strafing fresh enemy gun positions and bunkers and gave good support to our ground forces.

In Skardu where a State force garrison is holding out R.I.A.F. dropped supplies for our troops with commend able accuracy stated reports.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION

NEW DELHI, July 17, (U.P.I.): According to reports received from force headquarters in Kashmir, there has been little change in the overall situation during the past 24 hours. The enemy is making increased use of 25-pounders and three-inch mortars against our positions.

Ineffective enemy heling by 25-pounders south and south-east of Chakothi continued. The enemy fired in all 45 shells from 25-pounders on our forward posittons. Except for ineffectives enemy shelling south of Tithwal, there has been little activity in his area. The Royal Indian Air-Force aircraft were active over this area blasting enemy's known gun positions and bunkers.

Our aircraft flying on reconnaissance beyond Tithwal encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Our artillery effectively engaged the enemy attempting to biuld bunkers beyond Jhangar.

In Machhoi area, beyond the Zojila Pass the enemy subjected our forward pickets to ineffective morter fire.

GOVT. EMPLOYEES DETAINED IN GILGIT

SRINAGAR, July 17, (U.P.I.): Information reaching Srinagar shows that a number of Kashmir Government employees of Gilgit and a large number of other non-Muslims have been detained by Pakistani raiders in Chilas fort in Gilgit Agency. It is stated they are made to do the manual labour during the day and lodged in the fort during the night. The need for their evacuation, as also other Gilgit sufferers including a number of women and children is stressed in local circles.

It is uearnt that Mr. Price, former Assistant Political Agent of Gilgit, who has appeared on the Kashmir scene under mysterious circumstances was found by the army authorities taking photographs of some stretegic bridges in Baramula area a few days ago. Mr. Price has been very active since his arrival here, it is further learnt.

Rehabiliation Plans

SRINAGAR July 17. (API.) Rehabilitation of the local population in the areas recovered from the enemy s being carried out by the Kashmir Administration with the aid of Indian Army troops

More details of the gruesome atrocities committed by the raiders while they were in occupation of these areas are now forthcoming in plenty.

When the advance column of Indian troops marched into Tithwal, they were greeted by the local Tahsildar, a 45-year-old Muslim. He said that the raiders were taken so completely by surprise that they fled in terror. While fleeing, they had already burnt down houses and looted property and they proclaimed that their task was finished and that as they had nothing more to burn or loot they were returning and that their place would soon be taken up by regular Pakistan troops.

In a vilage a little distance north-east of Tithwal, the Rehbalitation authorities of the Kashmir Government met one Mohamed asul and others. Enquiries revealed that he was Hindu previously, that when the village was sacked by the enemy, he and others were forcibly converted to Islam and ordered to do cooly labour by digging trenches, etc.

INDO-SWISS TRADE AGREEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 15

An Indo-Swiss Trade Agreement will be shortly signed here, I learn. Draft proposals were taken with him when India's Charge D'Affairs at Paris left India last cold weather. He discussed these proposals with the Swiss Government and was able to reach an agreement. The Agreement defines general principles and ensures the high contracting parties most favoured nation treatment and pledges friendships.

Mutiny Mystery

WASHINGTON, July 17, (Reuter): The mystery of the "William Carson", 7,000 ton United States ship which, five days ago flashed out the radio message "S.O.S. Mutiny Aboard". was solved when the Master told A U.S. Naval boarding Party that the sanity of the radio operator was "doubtful" and that he had jumped overboard.

The "William Carson" was boarded late yesterday 300 miles west of the Azores by a party from a destroyer sent to search for the ship after the distress signal had gone out.

BARODA, July 16, (A.P.I): The Baroda Government are to receive into the state 10,000 refugees more from Sind shortly Mr. Pranlal T. Munshi Refugee Minister said here today.

NO THREE-POWER SHOW-DOWN OVER BERLIN

Search For Basis For Parleys With Russia

BUT AIR CORRIDOR BLOCKADE WILL BE RESISTED

Moscow's 'Quit Capital' Press Campaign Continues

LONDON, July 17. (U.P.A.): Authoritative sources admitted today that a four-power conference of all of Germany probably was the only alternative to a dangerous showdown with the Russians which no one wants over Berlin.

There will be a lot of give and take before that stage is reached. And this approach does not fit in with the arrival here of the 60 Superfortresses which supports the showdown theory.

But these reliable sources close to the negotiations insist that the Western Powers are not considering a final showdown and are not considering an ultimatum now.

WEST AT STANDSTILL

Instead they said, the next Western reply to Russia's refusal to lift the Berlin blockade is more likely to reassert even more vigorously than before the Wests' rights to be in Berlin and then seek to steer the crisis in direction of negotiations rather than that of a shodown.

For the moment the West is at a standstill. The United States, Britain and France had postponed any action on the crisis until after the "Western Union" meeting at the Hague next week.

There Ernest Bevin and Minister Georges Bidault of France will survey the problem and seek advice of the Benelux Foreign Ministers and may be ready by mid-week to draft a reply to Moscow.

CURRENCY REFORM AT WORK

Lord Henderson, Parliamentary Foreign Under-Secretary returned today from a ten-day tour of the Ruhr and reported the currency reform was working and the food situation had improved.

Hendeson said the currency reform had brought consumer goods into shops while the improved situation in food was giving the Germans "great encouragement." But, he added the food ration still was inadequate.

NO CRIPPLING OF AIR BRIDGE

BERLIN July 17. (Reuter): Imminent Soviet attempts to close or restrict the air corridor over which the sole supplies are being flown to west Berlin's two million inhabitants were widely expected in the German capital tonight.

Russion quarters indignantly denied reports published abroad that a definite plan to cripple the air bridge had been drafted and submitted to Moscow for approval.

Western observers here, however, coupled the series of official Russian protests against alleged British and American air violations with the "inspired" criticisms of the air lift which have appeared in the Soviet licensed press

They forecast that the Russians would declare two of the present three air corridors closed, and impose rigid conditions of flight over the third.

But British officials today denied reports that unusual numbers of Soviet fighter planes were flying in the air corridors. It has been repeatedly announced they would disregard any Russian claims to control the air routes to the City.

Berliners saw in the arrival in Britain today of American Superfortresses a very real possibility that they would take part in the air lift, despite official explanations that they were on a training flight.

(Reuter's diplomatic correspondent said today the Three-Man-Committee of British, American and French Representatives will meet in London daily next week to watch the German situation).

"The Committee is now forced to assess what military and economic means can be mobilised to keep the supply lines open for an indefinite period", the correspondent wrote. "It is also forced to face the ultimate question of whether the three Western Occupation Powers would be prepared to face war on behalf of Berlin and if so what their disposals resources would be". It was unofficially estimated in Berlin that by this weekend a fourth of the "blockade" some 50,000 tons of supplies had been transported into the City by British and American planes. Food supplies were keeping pace with demand, but lack of fuel made Berlin Europe's only blacked out Capital.

Russian-licensed papers continue to demand the withdrawal of the Western Powers from the Capital.

The National Zeitung wrote today: "If the Western Powers withdraw now from Berlin that will only be the first step. The second would be a discussion of and the acceptance of the Warsaw Recommendation".

(The Warsaw meeting of East European Foreign Ministers called for a new "Big Four" Agreement on a United Germany and a German Peace Treaty).

Russian Threat

Earlier the "United Press of America" reported from Berlin:

Russia has warned that she intended to start fighter plane "training" in Allied aerial corridors to the West and the Allies received a report that Soviet anti-aircraft batteries might start "practice" firing in the air lanes.

Soviet officers posted the notice at the Four Power Air Safety Control Centre that Yak fighter planes would start operating near Koethen, Brandenburg and Dalgos, west and southwest of Berlin. They said Soviet planes would fly in the air corridors from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. hours during which hundreds of Allied planes are bringing supplies to Berlin to break the Russian blockade.

The notice followed a Russian charge that American planes fire rockets Thursday night over a Russian airfield.

On Friday night, British RAF officers received a report from a German agent inside the Soviet Zone that the Red Army planned to conduct "calibration" firing with powerful 90-millimeter anti-aircraft guns in two of three narrow air lines along which supplies are being flown from the Western zones.

Allied Intelligence officers were not sure whether the information was correct or the Russian "plant" was intended to aid their nerve war.

In numerous instances, Russian announcements of this sort, including ones that fighter planes would start manoeuvres along air lanes, have not been borne out.

Gatow Crash Claim Renewed

LONDON, July 17, (Reuter): Britain has renewed her claims to the U.S.S.R. for compensation for the loss of the British European airways Airliner and the lives of the passengers and crew at Gatow Airport, Berlin, last April.

The aircraft collided with a Yak Fighter.

A usually well-informed source today said Britain would take the case to the Hague International Court if the Soviet continue to refuse to pay compensation.

Italy Back To Normal

Government Discusses Plans To Meet Crisis

ROME, July 17, (Reuter): The Italian Cabinet today discussed measures—including use of troops—to cope with future lightning strikes like the general strike which ended at noon yesterday.

The country was back to normal for the first time since last Wednesday's attempted assassination of communist leader Palmiro Togliatti, which touched off the nationwide walkout of 7,000,000 workers.

Signor Togliatti, closely guarded in Rome Hospital, today said he felt better. A medical bulletin early this morning reported he had a temperature of 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit. Last night his chances of recovery were put at 50-50.

The 26-year-old student, Antonio Pallante, who shot the Communist Leader was said today to have told police he had intended to attack Togliatti inside the Chamber of Deputies, but had not realised visitors were subject to search before entry.

The Cabinet decided at its meeting today that the Government had the right under existing laws to call up army classes to ensure running of essential services during a strike.

Railway workers, bakers and other specialist workers would be called into the armed forces in case of emergency.

The Cabinet also discussed measures to deal with the revival of certain signs of Fascism in newspapers, such as defamatory attacks on democratic men and parties, or instigation to crimes.

The Chamber of Deputies, after a short meeting today, suspended its sittings until July 29.

During the general strike, workers had held thirty leading industrialists as hostages in the Fiat, Lanchia and other factories which they had seized.

HUNT FOR RING LEADERS.

Troops and police to-day searched the countryside surrounding Abbadia San Salvatore, near Siena, for an estimated 3,000 men and some women who fled the town after disorders in the past two days.

It was in this small town that some of the most violent episodes took place this week.

A police sergeant who, with two other policemen, tried to stop rioters at the Telephone Exchange was captured and later found dead. He had been stabbed three times and tortured.

Fourteen arrests were made yesterday, but the ring leaders are still believed to be at large.

Gujarat Faces Famine And Disease

DISTRESS CALL FROM VILLAGES: FAILURE OF MONSOON CAUSES ANXIETY

(From Our Correspondent)

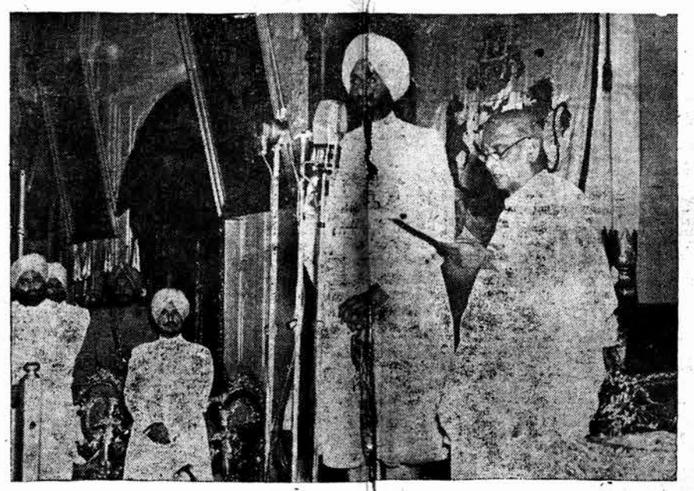
AHMEDABAD, July 17

The monsoon being delayed great anxiety prevails among farmers. Apart from Matar Kaira District, Dohad in Panchmahals and some areas in Surat District the whole of Gujarat is dry without water. There is absolutely no rain in North Gujarat particularly in Banaskantha and Mahikartha.

Some reports coming from the interior parts of Gujarat indicate that due to scarcity of grass, farmers are driving away their cattle, while some are living on leaves of trees. At some places in villages numerous cattle are wandering.

Prices of food and milk are soaring high. There is danger of disease. If monsoon does not break in another 15 days, there is fear of famine. It is learnt that the Bombay Government has been apprised of the situation. After a week some announcement is expected.

BIRTH OF EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister swears in the Maharaja of Patiala as the Rajpramukh of the Union of Patiala and East Punjab States at a ceremony held on July 15.

Soviet Hand In Tribal Trouble

LONDON, July 17 (U.P.I.) : "It is difficult to resist the conclusion that Russia is the real power behind the scenes" in encouraging Afghanistan who is presumably the immediate paymaster to Fakir of Ipi in his struggle for a Pathanistan, although "official propaganda in Pakistan asumes the power to be the Indian", reports the "Daily Telegraph" Karachi Correspondent in a despatch today.

According to the report, "Russian interest in inducing political distintegrations along the road of India is obvious and she is well able to make the present Afghan Riding House still dreaming of an outlet to the sea at Karachi nervous, but nevertheless hope for full partnership in this enterprise. It is a small part of a very widespread process. Yesterday it is considered to justify expenditure of a fairly large amount of money and maintenance of an imposing Soviet Legation at Kabul, every member of which can converse with the Tribesmen in their own dialect, Pushtu.

The Northern Provinces of Afghanistan beyond Hindu Kush, by a treaty, are admitted to be in the Soviet sphere of influence. Here Russia maintains an unofficial system of political agents, more or less on the lines set out by the British for the tribal belt of North West Frontier. These men co-operate well with the local authorities, their mission being to deepen Russian influence and gain valuable experience of parallel administration in the Central Asian tribal society.

Pakistan Government has so far resisted the Russian demand to open a large Consulate General at Peshawar. That, if done, would be the Trojan Horse with enormous possiblities of mischief.

Plot To Kidnap Tito Miscarries!

PARIS, July 17. (U.P.I.): A sensational theory that the Soviet secret police together with certain Yugoslav Communist malcontents plotted to kidnap Marshal Tito and his principal assistants and to convey them by plane to Russia where they would have been "satisfactorily disposed of", is published this afternoon by "Franc-tesior" in a lengthy article which, it says, comes from well-informed circles.

The Head of Cominform, Zhdanov, together with Zoukovikch, former Yugoslav Minister of Finance and six other ex-Ministers and officials who had been dismissed by Marshal Tito met during the Cominform session at Warsaw and decided that time was ripe for forcible action.

Marsjall Dolbukhin of Russia was in Belgrade at the time with his liaison planes ready to take off any moment for Moscow and with his personal police guard who could be relied upon to rush things through in order to do so. All was prepared so that while Marshal Tito and his principal Deputies and others were under arrest, being flown in Marshal Tolbokhin's plane to Moscow to be summarily tried, the famous Cominform condemnation of the Yugoslav Communist Party would be published.

It appears, the story continues, the conspirators committed an error in confiding part of the plot to Simich, Yugoslav Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom they gave an assurance that he would not be interfered with, but would retain his position when a new Government was organised. Simich, however, distrusted the promises from Moscow and passed the news on to Marshal Tito who was then at his country residence at Bled.

Six battalions of reliable troops were hurriedly concentrated around Bled while the Yugoslav Chief of Police, Bjilan, took necessary protective steps in Belgrade resulting scores of persons concerned in the plot.

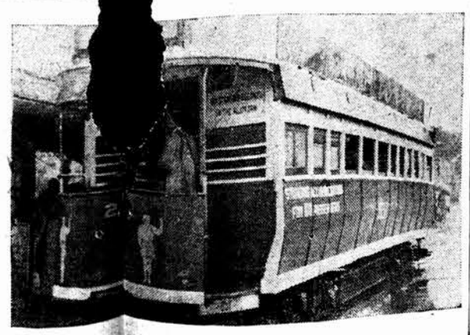
This left Marshal Tito without any news as to what was happening. He did not know that the plot failed and was warn Moscow in time to publication of Cominform ation of Marshal Tito.

WALLACE'S THIRD PARTY CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 (U.P.A.) : Leaders of Henry Wallace's third-party movement began assembling here today to arrange for the party's first national convention which opens next Friday.

The three-day convention will adopt a name for the party and officially choose standard bearers to oppose the Republican and Democratic tickets in the 1948 campaign.

Wallace will be elected presidential nominee and Senator Clon Haylor will be picked as his vice-presidential running made. 8hey are scheduled to make their acceptance speeches Saturday night at a park rally. The convention will open Friday morning in Convention Hall, scene of the recent Republican and Democratic conventions.



Bombay's Seat-less Tram

DELHI PLANS WAR ON INFLATION

Soaring Prices Upset Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, July 17.

THE PROVINCIAL PREMIERS' CONFERENCE COMMENCING HERE ON MONDAY WILL DISCUSS SEVERAL QUESTIONS, THE MOST IMPORTANT WHICH IS THAT OF "INFLATION".

On Monday the conference will finalise schemes for the resettlement of refugees.

The agenda for the conference includes items such as dispersal of refugees from camps and their rehabilitation, schemes for housing urban refugees, constitution of refugees labour force and promotion of co-operative enterprise amongst refugees.

The meeting of the Textile Advisory Board will also be held here on Monday.

Tuesday and Wednesday have been earmarked for discussion of food and cloth problems.

Following decontrol, food and cloth prices have been considerable anxiety here. Unlike cotton textiles, the food grain trade is not properly organised, nor has it any newspaper supporters.

Foodgrain prices, therefore, will come in for severe criticism at the conference.

I may add that both foodgrain and cloth prices have mounted up by two to three hundred per cent since decontrol in December last year.

Propaganda is in full swing, however, that cloth prices are not unduly high and have already shown decline. Notwithstanding the Tariff Board's verdict, the Premiers' Conference is not likely to reimpose control. It would like to wait and see for the next six months. Mill interests who are mustering strong here, will see to it.

Foodgrains, however, stand on a different footing. Notwithstanding bumber imports and "Grow More Food Campaigns", prices have shot up to unbelievable limits. U.P., Bihar, East Punjab and Bombay are the worst affected areas. Madras has saved itself by changing name of its ration shops into relief quota shops.

As against the Central Reserve of 100,000 tons, the United Provinces has demanded 50,000 tons and East Punjab 15,000 tons. Bombay and Madras are also demanding additional allotments. It is a drab picture.

Imports of 17,00,000 tons during six months with prospects of general imports of two and half millions tons coupled with "better than average crop" has not checked the rising prices, nor has the fifteen per cent additional productions of cloth.

It is interesting that Members of Purshottamdas Thakurdas Committee who recommended decontrol policy have not been asked to reassemble in New Delhi to throw some light on the present inflationary tendencies. It is also interesting that Mr. Gorwala and his Commodities Prices Board, unceremonously liquidated, has been completely forgotten in this controversy. It will help this country to know what the Board had recommended in regard to decontrol. Mr. Gorwala, it will be recalled, resigned from the Indian Civil Service and wrote several articles warning Government against the danger of decontrol. Although it is found that a crisis is threatening India, the problem really is of "inflation". Government's pumping more more money into the market by launching in avoidable expenditure is largely responsible for inflation, it is asserted here. So long as Government does not put its own house in order it is not likely to check inflation Coupled with this Government shall have to enforce schemes for compulsory sucking of surplus money from the market. Huge profits made from the policy of decontrol shall have to be immobilised if the country is to be saved from disaster. Food prices are only a symptom; the real disease is inflation it is claimed here.

THE GIANT AND--THE BEANSTALK

French Cabinet Crisis

PARIS, July 17, (Reuter): M. Robert Schuman, French Premier today staked the life of his Coalition Cabinet by calling on the French National Assembly for a vote of confidence repudiating a Radical Party amendment to cut the National Defence Budget.

The amendment called for a nominal cut of 1,000 francs in the budget as a censure on the Defence Minister M. Paulhenri Tietgen.

The vote will take place on Monday as under the French Constitution at least one clear day must elapse between the tabling of a confidence vote and the voting.

The Socialists—one of the main Coalition Parties —had announced they would vote for the Radical amendment.

In the lobbies it was thought likely a compromise could be reached.

A Socialist amedment demanded a cut of 12,000 million francs but M. Schuman said the Government could not accept any cut greater than 8.500 million francs.

He declared that if either were passed the Government would resign He said the Government had already accepted cuts totalling 3.500 million francs and could accept a further cut of 5,000 million francs but not more.

"The efficiency of the French Army is reduced at present mainly by lack of equipment" M. Schuman said. "Our main effort must be to improve equipment which cannot be the work of our country alone."

Monsieur Andre Philip, former Finance Minister, speaking for the Socialists said they intended to stand by their amendment. Military expenses were too heavy for the country to maintain a normal economic life he said.

M. Jacques Duclos, Communist Leader announced that his Party would vote against the Government which is a coalition of M.R.P. (Popular Republicans) Socialists and Radicals.

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The Executive Committee of the International Aryan League meets on 25th July inst. at 1-30 p.m. in the Baldan Bhawan, Delhi. Besides many other items the question of venue and date of the proposed Arya Maha-Sammelan will also be considered.

BOMBAY POLICE HUNT FOR BLOCKADE-RUNNERS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 17 (API): Cloth from across State borders bearing India Government Texmarks for May and June 1948 is now found to be available in Hyderabad markets.

This provides first tangible evidence of existance of smuggling of Indian goods into blockaded-cordoned Hyderabad.

INTER-DISTRICT CONSPIRACY

BOMBAY, July 17. (A.P.I.): Some of the ablest officers of the Bombay Police are on the track of what is believed to be a deep-laid inter-district conspiracy out to break the Bombay Government's blockade measures by smuggling arms and ammunitions as well as a large variety of essential goods across into Hyderabad territory.

Enquiries concerning yesterday's arrests of a number of Bohra merchants are being actively pursued and the net has been flung far and wide to rope in a number of agents, middlemen and other links in the chain of smugglers who are reported to have their main-spring in Bombay.

It appears that the racketeers handled, besides arms and ammunitions, such articles as motor cars and trucks, dye-stuffs, cloth and hardware. After surreptitiously acquiring these goods in the city, they were taken in trucks and handed over to Muslim agents in such road transport centres adjoining the Hyderabad border as Poona, Sholapur, Nasik and Ahmednagar. The agents then carried the goods to convenient centres near the border. At this stage, a subterfuge of employing Hindu, carriers was adopted to carry the goods to the border where they were delivered to agents of the Nizam or the Razakars. Alternatively, the contraband was kept in secret dumps somewhere on the border inside Indian territory and information was passed on to Razakars in the Nizam's territory.

The Razakars would then raid the place at a convenient hour and carry away the smuggled goods as "loot".

The Bombay Government is understood to be tightening up its vigilance all along border to defeat the activities of these and other adventurers.

Among the persons arrested by the police is a Baluchi from Karachi who was found in Hindu dress and when questioned tried to explain it away by saying it was intended as a protection while he was passing through Indian territories.

JUNAGADAH, July 17 (U.P.I.): It has been officially announced that no concrete evidence of any plot to assassinate the members of the Junagadah State Executive Council has so far come to the notice of Government.

MIDDLESEX SKITTLED OUT FOR 203

AUSTRALIANS MEET BRITAIN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONS

LONDON, July 17, (Reuter): The Australians in their last match before the fourth Test met a strong Middlesex side today which included P. A. Whitcombe the siv-foot five Oxford University Fast Bowler and 18-year-old London School boy Ian Belford who bowls googlies and legbreaks.

THE TEAMS ARE:—

AUSTRALIA: D. Bradman, A. Morris, W. Brown, R. Harvey, R. Hamence, S. Loxton, C. McCool, R. Lindwall, D. Tallon, D. Ring and W. Johnston.

MIDDLESEX: F. Mann (Captain) W. Edrich, J. Dewes, P. Whitcombe I. Belford, J. Robertson, S. Brown, D. Compton, L. Compton, J. Sims, J. Young.

The weather was fine. Mann won the toss and sent in Robertson and Brown to open the Middlesex innings But early disaster attended the home side when Robertson was bowled by Johnston for two runs. The first wicket was down for 13 runs.

Separation of the opening pair with only 13 runs on the board was an unpleasant shock for the Champion County supporters among the 25,000 crowd but they saw Brown and Edrich retrieve the position somewhat with a splendid second wicket stand of 65 and at lunch Middlesex had made 84 for three wickets.

Robersson was out to a perfect length ball from the leftman east medium bowler Bill Johnston which trimmed the balls as the batsman made a half-hearted forward stroke.

Both Lindwall and Johnston made the ball fly occasionally Edrich suffered a painful rap on the left arm from Johnston and Brown received a nasty blow on the body from a ball from Lindwall. Both pace men were rested after six overs apiece.

Then Loxton although getting little out of the turf bowled a good length but McCool was inclined to overpitch.

EDRICH OUT.

The return of Bill Johnston to the attack brought about the downfall of Edrich. In his second over Johnston made one swing late and Edrich making a forward defensive stroke snicked the ball to the wicketkeeper standing well back.

The Middlesex second wicekt falling at 78 put on 65 in 87 minutes. Edrich's contribution being 27 valuable runs.

S. Brown continued to bat well until he mistimed a ball from Ring at 81 and Morris at cover point took a comfortable catch, and Middlesex with three of their best batsmen back in the pavilion were not in a very happy position when lunch was taken.

FIGHT FOR RUNS.

Middlesex had to fight hard for runs against some accurate Australian bowling, well supported by excellent fielding, and Denis Compton appeared to be the only batsman who was not worried with the Australian attack.

Effortless strokes through the covers and cheeky late cuts which left the slips looking on helplessly showed Denis in his best form. Once he was struck a painful blow on his left knee by a ball from Loxton, but resumed after being given attention by the Australians.

He was bowled by Loxton when playing forward having batted two hours five minutes and hit five fours without giving anything like a chance.

After lunch Denis saw Dewes and Mann both go fairly cheaply. In Johnston's second over Dewes, the Cambridge left hander, unwisely touched a rising delivery, and the ever alert Tallon took a fine catch.

Content to keep up his end at a critical time, Mann, the Middlesex Captain, defended stoutly while Denis showed the way to score off the Australian attack.

The stand produced 52 in as many minutes before Mann fell to a remarkable catch Tallon juggled with a fast snicked ball and managed to keep it off the ground until McCool at first slip plunged forward and safely held it. This was Lindwall's first wicket which cost him 27 runs in fifteen overs.

COMPTON BOWLED.

The total had reached 182 when Loxton in two consecutive overs disposed of the Compton Brothers, Leslie left to a brilliant catch by Lindwall fielding at short extra cover and one run later Denis was Clean bowled.

At tea the Australian's had good reason to be satisfied for they had seven wickets down for a score of 188.

In twenty minutes' play after tea, the Australians captured the three outstanding wickets for 15 runs; 14 of which went to the credit of Jack Young, whose scoring strokes were one to leg, a six over the square leg boundary off McCool, followed by a snick for three against Loxton and then a brilliant cover drive that dispatched a McCool delivery to the boundary.

Sims left in Loxton's first over after the interval, the bowler holding a one-handed catch off a very hard return at 188.

Young was eventually stumped off McCool at 203 and the next ball bowled young Ian Bedford round his leg. The Middlesex total of 203 took four hours 20 minutes.

AUSTRALIANS BAT

No further play was possible today owing to rain. The Australians had scored six runs for no loss in their first innings.

The Australians began batting with 89 minutes remaining for play, but after three overs, which yielded six runs, rain began to fall.

It continued steadily and further play was impossible. Stumps were drawn with the Australians 197 runs behind with all their wickets intact.

Score Board

MIDDLESEX FIRST INNINGS

Robertson b Johnston	2
Brown c Morris b Ring	39
Edrich c Tallon b Johnston	27
Denis Compton b Loxton	62
Dewes c Tallon b Bill Johnston	4
Mann c McCool b Lindwall	15
Leslie Compton c Lindwall b Loxton	17
Sims c and b Loxton	1
Whitcombe (not out)	5
Young st. Tallon b McCool	14
Bedford b McCool	0
Extras	17
Total	203

WICKETS FELL AT: 13, 78, 81, 92, 144, 182, 183, 188, 203 and 203.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	16	3	28	1
Johnston	20	3	43	3
Loxton	21	5	33	3
McCool	18	6	54	2
Ring	13	4	28	1

BYES six, LEGBYES ten.
NOBALLS one by Johnston.

AUSTRALIANS FIRST INNINGS

Brown (not out)	5
Morris (not out)	1
Extras	0
Total for no loss	6

SWISS ROWERS OLYMPIC VOYAGE

Journey From Basle To London In 60-Foot Boat

LONDON, July 17. (Reuter): As the olympic fire was kindled in Olympia (Greece) to-day and the torch began its long journey across Europe to Wembley, London, another olympic voyage was preparing to get under way at Basle, a sporting Swiss town close to the French border cables vernon Morgan, Reuters Sports Editor.

From there this afternoon 26 young Swiss rowers will start their self-appointed task of rowing down the Rhine to Rotterdam and after having their 60-foot eight-oared boat shipped across the Channel to Tilbury, will continue rowing on the river Thames to the London Houses of Parliament.

Their craft is described as a long boat used in a typical Swiss nationl sport. They stage annual long distance races which have taken them all over the navigable waterwayys of Switzerland and to other parts of Europe and this the 61st. long distance trip was planned in connection with the Olympic games, although the rowers have no actual connection with that festival.

The young rowers will carry a message from the Swiss Olympic Committee and the Organisation Committee of the Fifth Olympic Winter Games, Saint Moritz, to Lord Burghley, President of the Organisation Committee of the 14th Olympic Games, London, and also a message from the Government and people of Basle to the Lord Mayor of London.

In relays via Strasbourg, Koblenz, Bonn Dusseldorf they will reach Rotterdam towards the end of next week and will rest for two days before crossing the Channel.

They are due in London on July 28 and will attend various sections of the games during their visit.

4 COUNTRIES WITHDRAW FROM OLYMPIC SOCCER

LONDON, July 17, (Reuter): Of the 23 countries which entered for the Olympic football tournament, Poland, Burma, Pakistan, Palestine and Hungary have withdrawn from the competition thus reducing the number of teams to 18.

Their withdrawal reduces the number of eliminating rounds to two and a decision will be made on Monday as to whether a redraw will be made.

OLYMPIC TORCH LEAVES FOR WEMBLEY STADIUM

Olive Branch Lit From Sun's Rays: India May Win In Hockey, Boxing And Hop, Skip And Jump

OLYMPIA, Greece, July 17, (U.P.A.): The traditional Olympic torch was kindled at 11 a. m. G.M.T. today and escorted by armed guards runners started bearing it in relays to the London Games.

Armoured cars and guards escorted the convoy to the ancient stadium here where a ceremony was held and another armed squad preceded the runners.

Eighteen-year-old Pyrgos lighted the olive branch from the rays of the sunshining on a parabolic mirror Children carried the ancient Lychos Lamp to the altar.

At the last minute, officials elimnated the 15-children escort and replaced them with soldiers to speed the runner safely through the danger area. Children in the traditional ceremony run alongside the first runner chanting passages from Euripides asking for an end to war and praising peace.

Reuter adds: "Special precautions were taken for the safety of people taking part in the ceremony after Greek guerillas had fired on foreign correspondents and Greek naval Officers on their way to it. Greek soldiers lined the road and the surrounding heights were strongly guarded.

The correspondents and Officers were sitting in a restaurant in the port of Katakolo when according to reports from Patras they were fired on.

They replied with stones. Eventually the local garrison repelled the guerillas. A Greek soldier was reported killed.

INDIA'S PROSPECTS

LONDON, July 17, (U.P.A.): The Indian Olympic hockey team will probably be conceded a walkover in the first preliminary round scheduled for July 31, due to Palestine's withdrawal which is generally believed to be certain although not yet officially announced.

In the present draw, Pakistan plays Belgium in the first preliminary.

However, officials said that a reshfulle due to the possible withdrawal of the Hungarian hockey team which is due to meet Britain might necessitate India meeting Pakstan in the first round which Olympic officials said would be a "battle royal."

Indian officials said that Indian teams stand a chance of winning in hockey, light-heavyweight boxing and the hop skip and jump.

Chinese Olympic Footoall Team Defeated

CALCUTTA July 17. (API.) In the fourth and last exhibition match played by them today in Calcutta, the Chinese Olympic Football team was defeated by the I.F.A. Eleven by one goal to nil.

In the three matches played earlier in the wek the Chinese beat Mohammedan sporting by three goals to one, were defeated by East Bengal by two goals to nil and played a goalless draw with Mohun Bogan.

MASAKA WINS IRISH OAKS

Aga Khan Achieves Notable Feat

THE CURRAGH, EIRE July 17, (Reuter): The Aga Khan's filly, Masaka, winner of the Epsom Oaks this year, completed a double when she won the Irish Oaks calued at £ 2,000 and run over one and a half miles here this afternoon. With this victory by Masaka, the Aga Khan thus achieved the notable feat of having won the Derby and Oaks in both England and Eire for his colt Nathod won the Irish Derby after My Love's success at Epsom.

Starting an even money favourite today, Masaka ridden by the steeplechase Jockey Aubrey Brabazon, beat Prince Aly Khan's Amina an eight to one chance by a length with Mrs. W. Bryant's Sun Lane who started second favourite at six to one the same distance away third of the ten runners.

'INDIA MUST ATTAIN HIGH PLACE IN SPORTS'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That India should strive to seek a hig" plafe in the comity of nations, not only in politics but also in sports, was the opinion expressed by Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee presenting national flags and embrems on benaly of the citizens of Bombay to Mr. Nariman S. P, Saugar, Manager and non-riding Captain of the Indian Olympic Team participating in the World Olympiad at London and the World Cycling Championships at Holland.

Speaking at the function at Jinnah Hall this evening, Mr. Patil said that in the past, India had neglected sports and the people and the State did not encourage sportsmen. If India wanted to become a first class nation she must endeavour to attain a high place in the world of sports. As Mahatma Gandih elavted the status of India in world politics, she must enhance her reputation in the field of sports.

Mr. Patil added that India was participating for the first time as a free nation. When her teams playing were in international tournaments she must take a live interest and encourage Indian sportsmen who were contesting on behalf of the country. He pointed out that every citizen in England including the Prime Minister took interest in their national sports.

Replying to Mr. Patil's address, Mr. Saugar assured that wherever they went, they would do their utmost to keep the National Banner flying high.

Sidney Barnes 'FIT'

LONDON, July 17 (Reuter). Sidney Barnes, the Australian batsman, who was injured when fielding in the third test match at Manchester had some batting practice in the nets at Lords today.

While his colleagues were bowling to Middlesex Barnes, in the nursery practised against several M.C.C. ground staff bowlers. He stood up well to all the deliveries and appeared "fit" again.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S PLASTICS

Official Delegation To Visit Britain & America

BOMBAY, July 17 (A.P.I.) : The All-India Plastics Manufacturers' Association, today decided to send an official delegation to the United Kingdom and the United States of America in the middle of August this year.

The object of the delegation is to inspect large plastics factories and consult engineers and chemists with a view to evolving suitable policies for the development of the industry in this country.

A panel of eight names would be submitted for approval to the Government of India who had agreed to assist the delegation with a technical adviser or a senior officer.

The meeting decided to set up a common Sales Advisory Committee to determine ways and mays to stop under-selling and under-cutting and suggest a way cut to the Association to market the products of the various manufacturers on a settled price.

Mr. Ruia, who presided over the meeting said that the Government of India had asked the Tariff Board to go into the question of protection for the plastics industry in India. The Tariff Board had issued a questionnaire to the members of the industry, and he appealed to them to present a United front when the inquiry commences early next year.

RARE HIMALAYAN FLORA

Soil Conservation Expedition's Find During Nepal Tour

NEW DELHI, July 16, (A.P.I.): A party of Officers from the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, led by Mr. J. Banerji Project Officer of the Commission has returned from a four months' soil conservation expedition into the little known and hitherto unpenetrated regions of Eastern Nepal, south of Mount Everest, after covering a distance of about 600 miles on foot from Khatamandu to Darjeeling.

The party ascended Nagpa La. (19,250ft) a snow-covered pass between Nepal and Tibet, and reached Popti La, a similar pass in the Arun valley the northern fringes of which were visited by Capt. Morris of Mount Everest Expedition in 1922. The party included a Botanist a Surveyor and a meteorologist and was accompanied by Mrs. Amiya Banerji for photography.

It is considered that by undertaking appropriate soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of the Sun Kosi, and the Arun Rivers the estimated economic life of the proposed Kosi dam at Baraha Khetra could be increased considerably for the benefit of both Nepal and India. Extensive forests of oak, pine and rhododendraus were surveyed and their economic value assessed. About 600 specimens of rare Himalayan flora have been collected, and are now under identification by the Royal Botanic Garden, Shibpur. Medicinal herbs and shrubs used locally by the Nepalese the and Tibetas for generations to allay their sufferings have been collected, and their habits noted in the field for propagating them, if possible, in India.

The party was within 9 miles of Mount Everest due south, and the hitherto unknown southern face of Mount Everest has been photographed. This will help to prove, or disprove the possibility of a southern approach to Mount Everest. The party has also brought valuable (records) of the intensity of cosmic rays in the higher regions of the Central Himalayas.

DEO COLLECTS OVER RS. ONE LAKH

Amount Presented To Mahatma Memorial Fund

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, July 17.

It is now learnt that an amount of over rupees one lakh was presented to Sri Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. during his visit to Indore and a few places of Malwa Union early this week. The amount has been presented for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund. The Indore Mill-owners' Association and the people of Mhow town and Barwani district contributed Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 33,000/- and Rs. 17,000/- respectively for this purse.

The General Secretary of the Central India Socialist Party Mr. Swami Sharan and four other workers of the Socialist Party have been arrested by the police at Gwalior.

The Government of Malwa is shortly going to promulgate Public Security Act throughout the province it is reliably learnt.

It is understood that the States Ministry of the Government of India the Rajpramukh of Malwa Union and the Provincial Congress Organisation have agreed on a formula for selecting 20 members for the Interim Legislature of Malwa from the 20 smaller Covenanting-States. Accordingly the Provincial Congress will select 14 members while the Rajpromukh will be entitled to select the remaining 6 members. Besides these 20, the Legislature will have 40 members from Gwalior State and 15 members from Indore State who have already been elected by the existing Legislatures of the two States.

CHIFLEY MEETS MACDONALD

SINGAPORE, July 17 (Reuter)—Mr. Joseph Chifley, Australian Prime Minister, on his way home from Britain, today had an "on the airfield" conference with Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, British Commissioner General in South East Asia, before continuing his flight to Australia.

It was believed they exchanged first hand accounts of the European and Malayan situations.

Mr. Macdonald, flying from Ipoh had broken his tour of the Federation of Malaya to meet Mr. Chifley.

Travancore Tangle Ends

TRIVANDRUM, July 17 (A.P.I.) : It is officially stated that Mr. T. M. Verghese and Mr. C. Kesavan, Ministers, Travancore State, who had tendered their resignations from the Cabinet on July 13 have withdrawn their resignations. A final decision on the Cabinet tangle was reached by the Executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party at a meeting held at the Residency this morning.

A joint statement issued in this connection by Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, Mr. Verghese and Mr. Kesavan states "There have been some developments in connection with the resignations of two of us Ministers, which were likely to create anxiety in the public mind. We are very glad to let the public know that, as a result of conversations between us during the last few days, all differences opinion among us have been settled. Keeping in view the good of the country and the welfare of the people, and in response to their wishes, we shall serve the people unitedly and to the utmost of our capacity."

It is reliably understood that one of the newly appointed Ministers of Travancore, Mr. P. S. Nataraja Pillai has submitted his resignation of Office of Minister on his appointment as Adviser to the Travancore Government in New Delhi. He will now deal with matters arising between the Government of India and the Travancore State and look after Travancore interests in the Indian Constituent Assembly.

It is further understood that there will be redistribution of portfolios among the remaining Ministers who now constitute the Cabinet.

His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, has conveyed through Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, Premier, his personal congratulations and good wishes to Mr. G. Ramachandran, new Minister of Publicity.

MINORITIES NEED NOT TAKE ALARM

'Times' Comments On Thakin Nu's Latest Decision

LONDON, July 17, (Reuter): Thakin Nu's decision to head an interim administration, following his resignation on Thursday, "should help to allay the alarm which his earlier decision to retire caused among the minorities and the frontier areas," the 'Times' said in an editorial today.

"They have confidence in his impartiality and accepted under his guidance the policy of abiding by the means provided in the constitution for realizing their aspiration to local autonomy.

"If Burma is to hold together it is no less important for the Government to retain the trust of these sections of the population than to bring to heel the Communist rebels who now defy its authority.

"When it became known that the Prime Minister's two senior colleagues, Bo Let Ya and U Tin Tut, were resigning with him, dismay spred among the moderates, who are convinced that at a time when the Government is faced by a formidable Communist insurrection a strong Cabinet is indispensable.

"The merits of Thakin Nu's plan for discrediting the Communists by overbidding them for popular support may be dubious, but his determination to suppress by force all who will not desist from open rebellion has never been questioned.

"Thakin Nu has agreed to release Bo Let Ya and U tin Tut for service with the army on condition that they retain their link with the Cabinet by accepting the positions of Ministers without portfolio.

"Since both officers have been pressing for the concentration of the entire resources of the Government against the Communists, their continued association with the Caretaker Cabinet is taken to imply that they have received satisfactory assurances that everything will be done to crush the rebellion as quickly as possible."

Indians In Pakistan: Registration Rules

KARACHI, July 17, (A.P.I.): A Press Note of the Ministry of Interior, (Home Division) Government of Pakistan states:

"All foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, are informed that since India is now a foreign country for the purposes of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, in the event of their coming from, or proceeding to, India they are required to undergo registration and formalities regarding arrival in, and departure from, Pakistan prescribed by those Rules

"It is incumbent on every foreigner proceeding to India from Pakistan, in order that he may be permitted to leave India from Pakistan, to have his certificate of registration endorsed under Rule 15 (1) of the Rules, before leaving Pakistan, by the Registration Officer of the District in which he is registered. The District Police Officers are generally ex-Officio Registration Officers.

POONA July 16, (A. P I.): Prof P N Driver, Consul-designate for India in Goa was today felicitated on his new appointment at a function held at the office of 'Lokashakti', a daily of Poona

REFUGEE DEMANDS

BOMBAY, July 17, (A.P.I.): Speedy construction of houses and stalls at places where refugees have gone and "free" grant of lands to Co-operative Refugee Societies are among the demands made by Mr. N. G. Motwane, General Secretary of the Sind Hindu Seva Samiti, in a telegram to prominent Indian leaders, including Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Relief, and Rehabilitation, Government of India.

Mr. Motwane referring to Sindhi refugees, requests the Constituent Assembly to adopt radical measures to save "the critical situation" facing the country by suspending the "ordinary" machinery now in existence and replacing it by one "which gives quick decisions".

Pleading for special consideration for refugees in Government or semi-Government service or those working on local bodies, Mr. Motwane draws the attention of the Assembly to the two pamphlets issued on the requirements of Sindhi refugees, namely, "Sindhi Refugees—Their Immediate Needs" and "An Appeal to Honourable Shri Mohanlal Saxena".

BOMBAY TENANCY ACT

Landholders' Protest Against Amendments

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, (By Mail)

A meeting of the Hubli land-holders was held at the Municipal Hall, Mr. Gurunathappa Habballi presiding to consider the proposed amendments to the Bombay Tenancy Act as suggested by Mr. Morarji Desai Revenue Minister Bombay at the meeting of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party held on the 5th June. Speakers who included Messrs. Narasinga Rao Desai M.L.C. (Bombay) R. C. Patil criticised the proposed amendment as it curtailed the inherent right of the individual to acquire and hold landed property. They also expressed the view that even Gandhiji did not contemplate elimination of Zamindars as such. In their opinion the maximum limit of 50 acres fixed for the personal cultivation of a land-holder would adversly affect the grow-more-food campaign.

The meeting passed resolutions recording its opposition to the proposed amedments to the Bombay Tenancy Act, as it tends to expropriate landholders and introduces Socialism through back door It also decided to send a deputation to the Agrarian Reforms Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee to represent landholders views.

USE OF SWARAJ BHAWAN FOR STUDENTS SOUGHT

ALLAHABAD, July 17, (U.P.I.): The Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University has written to the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, requesting him to allow the use of the Swaraj Bhawan for a period of one year as a hostel for the girl students of the University, it is learnt.

A large number of students—both boys and girls—coming from outside, it is stated, are finding it difficult to get accommodation

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has also been requested to release the University Houses which were taken over by the Rationing Department, so that these may now be used as hostels for University students.

Dare-Devil Smuggler Outwits Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A car driver who ran the gauntlet of a police party lying in wait for him at Jogeshwari, survived the hail of bullets of a police officer chasing him in a jeep, broke all traffic rules, defied a road barricade and delivered the goods at dusk on Friday, is still at large.

All this dare-devilry was just to provide Bombay's Speakeasies with illicit liquor on a "dry" evening.

The police were tipped off about the expected arrival of a consignment of liquor from the suburbs for the drink-thirsty patrons of Bombay's illicit bars. A police party took their stand at Jogeshwari Naka to intercept the cargo. The laden car hove in sight with admirable punctuality. The police signalled the car to stop.

It accelerated and shot off. Baffled, the police party, led by an officer, jumped into a jeep and gave it hot chase along Ghodbunder Road. The jeep was no match to the speeding car. The police officer, in a desperate attempt to halt it, pulled out his revolver and fired shot after shot at the rear tyres of the car.

All the chambers of the loaded revolver became empty. The shots went wide and ricocheted from the ashpalted road. Frightened citizens on either side drew indoors and shuttered themselves in. The car won the first round.

The police took prompt measures, radioed its number and description to police posts ahead. They expected that the car would be halted at the Customs barricade at Mahim Causeway. But the car driver sidestepped the barricade and disappeared into the crowded city.

The police are still looking for the car and its driver. But what he brought went down parched throats overnight!

Port Trust Grants Rs. 25 Lakhs For Housing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Batuk Mehta Labour Officer of the Bombay Port Trust told the Industrial Court this morning that the Port Trust had sanctioned Rs. 25 lakhs housing scheme for the benefit of their employees.

Giving further evidence before Mr. Salim Merchant adjudicator of the Sweepers-Municipality dispute, Mr. Mehta said the Port Trust trustees would review the position of cheap grain shops in the light of the decision of the Central Government on the report on the railway cheap grain shops.

Mr. Mehta said that a sweeper of the Engineering Department got Rs. 22 basic pay and other allowances making total of Rs. 87 for a sweeper with two dependents

Arab Woman As Gun-Runner?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A suspected Arab woman gun runner was taken in custody last night as she disembarked from the S.S. 'Jehangir', a 3,565-ton steamer which arrived from Port Sudan last evening.

The biggest haul of arms—seven revolvers and ammunition was made from the baggage of the woman and two other Arabs who accompanied her on the voyage.

Further investigations are in progress.

Petrol Ration For Next Quarter

Attention of W. I. A. A. Members is drawn to the Notification issued by the Area Rationing Authority, Bombay, regarding the issue of Basic Petrol Ration for motor vehicles for the August-October 1948 quarter, says a Press Note issued by the Secretary, Western India Automobile Association.

According to the Notification Basic Ration will be issued to Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats as under, between 10-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. on working days except Saturdays, and between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Category.	Date of Issue.
Upto 7 H.P.	July 19.
7-1 to 9 H.P.	July 20.
9.1 to 12 H.P	July 21 and 22.
12-1 to 19 H.P.	July 23.
Over 19 H.P.	July 24, 26, 27 and 28.

Dates of issue of Supplementary Ration will be notified later.

SALARY CUT TO BRITISH FILM STARS

LONDON: (I.P.S.): The British Film stars may be asked to take a salary cut. What they get now is merely a prestige salary as nine-tenths go back to the Treasury as taxes. Mr. Herald Wilson President Board of Trade has asked to Film industry to cut production costs and produce austerity films as tax-payers cannot stand for costly films.

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Wanted smart energetic young men below 25-years to be trained as Shop Managers. Graduate preferred minimum qualification must be matriculate or equivalent standard. Apply for terms and conditions to District Controller, Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., 30, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 666

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad apply for 'Terms' (Stating qualifications and Desires) to Roberts & Co., Employment suppliers Subathu (Simla Hills). 9176

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Wanted Agents and Stockists, for the sale of our Chappals and Sandals (Ladies' and gents'), and Shoes, famous for their elegance and durability For terms and samples, please apply to:—J. K. Leather Works, Post Box 286 Kanpur (U.P.) 622

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

For qualifying as professional Doctor apply atonce for necessary Degrees in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics, with right to practice. — Registrar, Vocational, University, Amritsar. (9082)

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ss Indian Shipper	3 Sept	8 Sept.

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Week-end Covering And Price Fixing N. Y. Cotton

WALL STREET MARKET EASY

NEW YORK, July 16.

Cotton: after early indecision prices slowly advanced on modest pricefixing in near months and scattered covering but anticipatory hedges on excellent crop accounts continued. slowness of exports and the uncertainty in connection with the recalling of Congress dampening influences. Small gains ruled at the noon call. In the afternoon, the market eased under commission house selling based on good crop reports with the weakness of securities and Washington uncertainties cited as contributory factors. Prices finally steadied on week-end covering and price-fixing. The session closed steady. Sales are estimated at 1,00,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, July 16

October	32.17—01
October Highest	32.24+06
October Lowest	32.08—10
December	32.11+05
March	32.08+05
May	31.98+07
Middling Spot	34.60—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS
New York, July 16.

October	32.17—07
December	32.09+08
March	32.11—11
May	31.99+11
July	31.46+06
Middling Spot	33.25—25

WALL STREET MARKET

Stocks; a steadier tendency developed after initial decline covering one dollar or so in continued reaction to Truman calling of a special session of Congress as well as the tension in Berlin. Subsidence of selling, weekend covering and bargain hunting reduced or erased earlier losses although caution was still apparent. While oils continued to show losses of one point or more, changes elsewhere were limited mainly to fractions. The averages were Industrials 137.47 and rails 63.14. The absence of following support caused sellers to become more aggressive in later dealings and the market generally weakend with losses covering two dollars or more as topless orders were uncovered. Rails, oils, minings, motors and textiles were among the chief sufferers and the industrial average dropped to the lowest since the middle of May. Steels were exceptionally resistant following forecasts of steel price increases owing to the settlement of the wage controversy by the United States Steel Corporation which is expected to be followed by other producers. Selective issues including steels rallied slightly near the close but most other sections finished at the day's low levels. The market closed easy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, July 16.

American Telephone and Telegraph	153-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	37-1/2
Chase National Bank	34-1/2
Sinclair Oil	27
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	49-7/8
General Electric Co.	39-7/8
General Motors	61-3/8
Ingersoll Rand New Stock bid	71-1/8
International Nickel	31-1/4
National City Bank of New York	38-1/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	17
Socony Vacuum Corporation	19-5/8
Texas Corporation	61-3/4
Union Carbide New Stock	41-1/8
U. S Smelting Refining Mining Co.	50-1/4
U. S Steel Corporation Common	80-7/8
Western Union Telegraph	22-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, July 16.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Wheat early ruled firm on flour mills support against moderate flour and export sales to south America. Mills were also purchasing wheat in anticipation of flour sales to India. Hedging checked the rally. Maize was irregular with shortcovering in near months while newcrops were sluggish owing to favourable crop advices. Latterly most deliveries eased on increased selling on failure of July maize to maintain early gains.

SILVER SITUATION UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, July 16, (UPA): Trade circles today reported that the situation in the silver market remains unchanged. The price remains a constant affair at 74-5/8 cents pper ounce.

Reportedly, there was nothing on the horizon which will upset the equilibrium which existed since last November.

LONDON BULLION.
London, July 16.

Gold Bars fine per ounce £8/12/3
Silver: Spot and forward both 45 pence.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

The following is the Statement of the position of Scheuled Banks as at the close of business on the 9th July:

	Rs
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	31,89,05,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	660,19,29,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	79,48,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	309,35,78,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,44,49,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,23,70,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	64,65,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	82,26,45,000
Advances in India	432,48,06,000
Bills discounted in India	16,40,73,000

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES.

NEW YORK, July 16, (U. P. A.): Black pepper futures closed unchanged with no sales reported on the New York Market today.

The spot market was reported to be inactive.

Closing prices included: July, 55; September, 64; October, 53; December, 50; Januayr 49; March-May 47, all nom.

In the ready market, however, black pepper was quoted at 58 cents nom. and white at 69 cents nom

LONDON PEPPER PRICES.

LONDON, July 16, (U. P. A.): In the London market today. reports were received to the effect that Singapore was quoting black pepper at 2/11-3/4 and white at 3/5-1/4

Business, however, was reported to have been done in black pepper at 2/10-1/2.

NEW YORK SEED PRICES.

NEW YORK, July 16. (U. P A.): The following were prices of seeds on the New York Market today:

Castorseeds	$140 nom.
Cottonseeds	8110 nom
Flaxseeds	6.10.
Linseed	28.8.
Peanuts	18.50.75.
Groundnut oil, July	25 per

FINAL FIGURES OF PAKISTAN COTTON CROP

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July. 17.

According to the fourth and final official forecast of "All Pakistan" Cotton Crop, 1947-48, the total yield during the season has been 1,110,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 1,377,000 reported in the previous year's forecast and shows a decrease of 19.4 per cent.

The area under cotton cultivation in the year 1947-48 was 3,122,000 acres as compared with 3,228,000 acres for the corresponding forecast of the previous year and shows a fall of only 3.3 per cent.

The estimated outturn of Desi and American cotton in West Punjab was 80,200 and 5,33,300 bales; in Sind 35,699 and 274,586 bales; and in Khairpur State 3,768 and 10,215 bales respectively during the year 1947-48.

ATTENTION FOCUSES ON PRINT CLOTHS

NEW YORK, July 16, (UPA): On the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today, attention was focussed on print cloths as business opened up into the fourth quarter.

The removal of the ceiling and burlap and jute exports are expected to have a stren thening effect on prices since the supply position is already tight with predictions from some quarters indicating a smaller jute yield.

The entry of potato people into the market raised forty inch 7-1/2 ounce burlap to 13.10 and eight ounce to 14 cents.

Osnaburgs and tobacco cloths were dull.

U. S. GOLD RESERVES

WASHINGTON, July 16, (UPA): The Federal Reserve Board today reported that for the week ended July 14, gold reserves equalled 23,593,000,000 dollars, an all time record.

Money in circulation dropped to 27,959,000,000 dollars.

LONDON, July 17, (Reuter): A member of the engine crew was killed and 30 passengers slightly injured when the Edinburgh-London Sleepingcar Express was derailed at Newssouthgate today.

All ten coaches, with 432 passengers aboard, left the track and the engine, breaking loose from th rest of the train, ran on for 30 yards before turn-

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, July 17.

The local Stock Exchange was closed to-day being Saturday. Privately Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1612-8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Professional Support At Opening Decline

Bombay, July 17.

The local cotton market was again firm to-day on active buying. It was reported that northern portions of Gujarat is without rain.

The market opened quiet at Rs. 619 for September delivery and declined at Rs. 615 under scattered selling.

At this level there was active professional buying and prices recorded a sharp rise at Rs. 629. The market steadied but under scattered selling reacted at Rs. 626.

The market was steady and finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	Rs.	658	0 0
I.C.C. September		626	0 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 17.

The Bullion market was steady today and Silver prices again firmed up on active professional buying. It being settlement day for option business the market was active in Silver but Gold was quiet.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 172-4 and advanced at Rs. 173-8 under active buying and short covering. At the rise there developed moderate realising and Silver reacted at Rs. 173. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 173-2. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-6 and declined at Rs. 111-12 under increased selling but rallied at Rs. 112. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112-3 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74-8.

Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	173-10-0
Forward Silver	173-0-0
Ready Gold	112-6-0
Forward Gold	112-4-0

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, July 17.

The Produce market remained entirely closed on account of "Ekadashi" a Hindu holiday.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 16.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, July 16.

July 2.27.
September 2.29-1/4.
December 2.31-1/4
May 2.28-1/4.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, July 16.

	Hi	Lo.	Close.
July	655	646	649
Sept.	629/8	619	619

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 855 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 16.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	104-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-7/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	113-1/2
National Bank of India	38

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,018.

SIROHI AND DANTA TO MERGE WITH BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

It is reliably learnt that a move is afoot to merge Sirohi and Danta states with Bombay province when the new province of Maha Gujarat is formed

It is learnt, Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel is in favour of this merger with Maha Gujarat Province.

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Family Planning

By (Mrs.) E. Vembu

Since April 1947 two public Family Planning Clinics, conducted by the Municipality of Bombay, are open for use by married women of the middle and working classes. The clinics which are attached to the Municipal Dispensaries in Girgaon and Dadar are staffed by a lady doctor and a health visitor.

Since work in theseclinics has been started, about 200 women, mostly of the middle classes (wives of clerks, teachers and private employees) took advantage of the help offered to them free of cost or for a moderate amount charged for the contraceptives in cases where the husband's income warranted such a charge. The contraceptives used in these clinics are approved and of a high quality. Their effectiveness and at the same time harmlessness to general health has been ascertained by the experience of over a year during which period most of the cases have been followed up. The women are instructed in the use of contraceptives— only after medical examination has established the need for them as well as investigation regarding the size of the family and economic conditions.

How Necessity Arose

The need for such clinics has at times been hotly debated. The pioneers of the birth-control movement in India, which started about 20 years ago, had a hard time indeed. Time and again resolutions for the establishment of Family Planning Cinics before the Provincial Legislative Assemblies and Municipal Corporations have been thrown out, while nothing was done to suppress advertisements in the press and elsewhere for medicaments which promise (sometimes under the veil of a warning) a successful abortion.

Only during the last war, when a steeply rising cost of living famine, overcrowding in labour areas and a quick fall of the standard of living in the middle classes, made the authorities in the country aware of the threat of a possible over-population, as well as of the need for birth control for economic and (very often) health reasons, was it possibile for the sponsors of birth-control to achieve support from authoritative quarters.

Here in Bombay the work carried out by workers of the four leading women's organisations, "Bombay Women's Association" (All-India Women's Conference), "Bombay Presidency Women's Council," Bhagini Samaj" and "National Council of Women in India", resulted in the decision of the Municipal Corporation to run two part-time Family Planning Clinics and watch their results. As mentioned already above the clinics although so far only little advertised have given much needed help to women of the middle classes. Working class women have not yet taken advantage to the help offered to them in this field. This may be partly due to the fact that it was decided by the Municipality to make a beginning in areas not entirely inhabited by the working class. An attempt during the last war by a Family Planning Society to introduce Family Planning Clinic for the Working Class in Parel proved negative. (It must be mentioned here however for further clarification that closing of this particular establishment was due less to lack of attendance than to lack of contraceptives, the import of which was then restricted to the needs of the armed forces) Failure to make adequate use of this clinic may be also due to want of initiative from the side of labour class women as well as to ignorance and prejudice. But further efforts by social workers (by informing working class women about the facilities available), hospital doctors and nurses (by sending cases to the Family Planning Clinics) and last but not least by the Bombay Municipality (through an additional clinic in the labour area) should be made to enable this important class of Bombay to space its families.

No Danger To Public Morality

In conclusion, I would like to state my personal opinion that the fear often expressed that a spreading knowledge of birth control may be a danger to public morality is baseless. Conditions in Europe and America show clearly that not the mothers who know the method of spacing their families and who may give intimate advice to the marrying daughters can be made responsible for the decline in morality which doubtless had set in these countries after the first world war. The real cause was the sudden change in general mentality at that time the confusion of ethical standards the inability of long established institutions to adjust themselves to the demands of the times and the consequent alarming fall in authority of state, church school and parentage. As efforts have not been wanting to raise this threatened morality all over the world the outook does not seem to be as gloomy as it is often painted.

As regards the equality often counded warnings about dwindling nations (Monsieur Blum's momentous words that not the falling frame but the falling birth-right alarmed him), I think that India can afford for a very long time to look on complacently to a falling birth rate. Besides educated nations (to which India aspires to belong soon) can and do adjust their birth rate according to the need ef the country, as the case of Germany shows.

In Germany after the first world war economic and social conditions forced married couples (often against their wish) to limit their families to a minimum. Soon after Hitler came to power a drive for "more babies" coupled with not even tempting subsides for growing families was started. In 1935 i.e two years after the establishment of Nazi Power the maternity homes in the country were full to capacity a state of affairs not known before. The upper classes of Germany who were conspicuous for their small families, hastened to please the 'Fuehrer', and the middle classes followed suit. (The working classes it must be admitted refused to produce more soldiers for the wars of our unfortunate century.) Germany's population which was 65 millions after the first world war kept steady in spite of widely practised birth control. It rose to over 70 millions before the Austrians Anschluis and can with its present 80 millions or thereabouts surely not be called a dwindling nation, nor, do I think, can France who has kept her population figure at a reasonable level, in spite of being called for over half a century "The country with the two children system."

"Lady Doctor explains hygienic use of Contraceptives after examining the women generally and gynaecologically. All the women in the picture have several children."

R. I. A. F. OFFENSIVE IN TITHWAL

Enemy Counter Attacks Foiled

SRINAGAR, July 15 (API): Described as one of the most successful and very well done operations, R.I.A.F. fighters, in an all-out offensive, today, heavily bombed enemy defence lines in the Tithwal sector, and foiled enemy plans to steal into our positions, writes an A.P.I. Special Correspondent in Srinagar. The enemy fled leaving 150 killed on the field which number was later confirmed by our ground troops

Giving an eye-witness account, one of the pilots who took part in the operations said that enemy who for the past few days was suffering adversely on this sector, resorted to a novel method of camouflage. Cruching under moving cattle, the enemy in strength and well armed was stealthily crawling towards our positions. Detecting the enemy movement in time, our pilots heavily strafed the enemy who was later seen fleeing.

Scattering enemy defensive pickets surrounding our positions in the same sector, our fighters also bombed and foiled an enemy effort to offer counter-attack on our forward posts.

In the Poonch sector, our fighters gave brilliant cover to our troops in destroying an enemy mortar position. R.I.A.F also spotted well-hidden enemy defence posts and rocketted them.

R.I.A.F. planes completely destroyed enemy lorries moving into Kashmir through the Uri-Domel road. The convoy was later seen in a cloud of smoke.

I. N. A. Convention

BOMBAY, July 17 (IPA): The Senior Officers' Convention of the Azad Hind Fouj, which was to meet in April last and then postponed, will now meet in Bombay in the next month, it is learnt.

Major-General A. C. Chatterjee who was Commissioner of Liberated Areas of Azad Hind Government and is now Director of Public Health, West Bengal, has arrived in City yesterday.

Two Commission Members In Karachi

KARACHI, July 17 (API) Dr. Algredo Lozano, (representative of Columbia) member of the United Nations Security Council Commission for India and Pakistan, and Mr. C. Hawley Oakes alternative representative of the United States of America arrived in Karachi from New Delhi by air at 10-30 a.m. today for consultations with the Government of Pakistan.

Dr. Lozano was accompanied by Dr. Richard Symonds, Adviser to the personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with Commission Mr. Ali Aghasi, Assistant Secretary, and Miss Maire Ellinton, Secretary stenographer.

The representative of Columbia was received at the Karachi airport by Mr. Mohammed Ayub I.C.S., Head of the Government of Pakistan's Liaison Office for the Commission Colonel Majeed Mullick and Mr Syed Zafar Ali Pakistan's Protocol Officer

Dr. Lozano is expected to be in Karachi for about two days during which he will meet Pakistan's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Sir Mohammed Zafrulah Khan.

All the members of the Commission and its secretariat staff are expected to arrive in Karachi from New Delhi by air during the third week of this month, it was learned.

The Commission's Dakota which brought Dr. Lozano to Karachi this morning, is expected to return to New Delhi today.

PARIS, July 17, (Reuter): French police arrested 15 Vietnamese (Indo Chinese) workmen in a labour camp at Montauban, near Toulouse, for "Communist and anti-nationalistic activity Agence France Presse reported last night.

At Villeneuve, in Southern France police rounded up 80 "suspect workmen in two night raids on July 14 and 15 and transfelred them to another camp near Marseilles.

PASTEURISED MILK PLANT FOR BOMBAY

Khurody Flying To U. K. To Study Layout And Details

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. D. N Khurody, Milk Commissioner, Government of Bombay is flying to U.K., on Tuesday. He has been commissioned by the Government of Bombay to contact the manufacturers of the Pasteurising plant for which they have placed an order, and settle up with them the final details and the lay-out of the machinery. The plant is expected to have a capacity to pasteurise 40,000 lbs of milk per hour. When the plant is installed in Bombay, the city's milk will become both safer as well as more lasting

While in U.K Mr Khurody will also study the methods of the Milk Marketing Board—a statutory body which controls the entire dairy industry of England—and place before the Government his report on this subject, so that when a similar body is set up here, the information collected will come in handy

No Truth In Alleged Junagadh Plot

JUNAGADH, July 16 (API): Reports that appeared in the press which said that a plot to assassinate all the three members of the Junagadh State Executive Council had been unearthed were entirely unfounded, according to a telegraphic communication from the Public Relations Officer, Junagadh

"The Junagadh State Government wish to assure that no concrete evidence of any such plot has so far come to their notice", the communication added "The people have been informed not to give any credence to or be swayed by any such news and to preserve peace and harmony"

RANCHI July 17, (U. P. I.): "Education is incomplete without a sense of discipline. No organisation can function without discipline," said Mr. M S. Aney, Governor of Bihar, in the course of his address to the Boy Scouts of Jamshedpur who held their first rally last evening.

GHAZANFAR ATTACKS PERMIT SYSTEM

Threatens Retaliation While Calling It A Stunt

LAHORE, July 16 (API): The imposition of a permit system by the Government of India on the entry of Muslims from Western Pakistan was described as a "political stunt to hoodwink the U.N Commission on Kashmir into a false belief about the conditions obtaining in the two Dominions" by the Pakistan Minister for Refugees and rehabilitation, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan in a press interview in Lahore today

Raja Gazanfar Ali Khan, while deploring "this unhappy demonstration on the part of the Indian Government" uttered a note of warning that if the Indian Government did not reconsider their decision Pakistan Government would be forced to adopt retaliatory measures

He strongly repudiated the suggestion put forth by the Government of India that the permit system was necessitated by the Muslim evacuees returning to India in large numbers and said: "There cannot be a more ridiculous demonstration of how the Indian Government is out to mislead the world public opinion A similar stunt was thrown up by them during the U N debate on genocide in the East Punjab."

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan said that only a small number of Muslims had returned to Gurgaon district in the East Punjab because Pandit Nehru had held out assurances to the Muslims left in that district and had requested the Pakistan authorities not to evacuate them. Their relatives who had migrated to Pakistan went back to rejoin them

SITUATION NORMAL IN DACCA

DACCA, July 16 (A.I): A press note issued by the East Bengal Government states a news agency message suggesting that following Wednesday's incidents in Dacca a number of constables did not turn up for duty is incorrect All police personnel with the exception of those who were arrested on Wednesday for participation in the strike have returned for duty as usual and the situation is normal

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INCONCLUSIVE THIRD TEST. ENGLAND'S HOPES SHATTERED. SHABASH DON! INDIA'S CHANCES IN WORLD HOCKEY. BEST POSSIBLE TEAM. PICTURES IN CONTRAST. PUT HOUSE IN ORDER. COACHING BY WORLD-BEATER. MORE FACILITIES WANTED

So the clerk of the weather decided the fate of the Third Test match between Australia and England at Manchester. England had high hopes of winning it as they had gained all the advantages allowed by the spin of the coin. Thanks mainly to the magnificent batting of Denis Compton, who remained unbeaten with 145 to his credit, England were able to compile the respectable total of 363, after an early collapse of the first six wickets for a meagre 141. Alec Bedser gave him splendid support in his gallant adventure.

Ordinarily the above score would not have frightened the Australians in the least. Don Bradman himself might have made it appear small by his own substantial contribution towards its reduction. But rains took a hand in the affair and the tourists had a difficult job to keep their ends up. Ultimately they were sacked for 221 all told.

ENGLAND'S HOPES SHATTERED

The lead of 142 runs confirmed England's hopes to a great extent. Then they added 174 to the tally in their second venture for the loss of 3 wickets only. A victory was almost assured for them. But Jupiter Pluvius started her. He did not allow any game on the fourth day of the match. And on the last day he sent down intermittent showers to make play impossible for most part of the day.

Norman Yardley, the home Captain, made a daring attempt to force the issue by applying closure on Saturday's score. But the Great Don was equal to the task set before him. He adopted the Safety First Policy and refused to succumb to the blandishments of his hosts. Fancy him taking 25 minutes to break his duck!

SABASH, DON!

Now the mythical Ashes' remain with the Kangaroos. Even if England win the remaining Tests which is very unlikely, it will not help them in this respect. However, that may be a more even fight than exhibited in the first two tests would be welcome to everybody. The Old Trafford battle certainly add to the confidence of the home players and encourage them to greater efforts in future.

Bradman may now retire with the satisfaction that he has done his best for the enhancement of the prestige of his country. And nobody has done better than he has Sabash, Don!

Keen disappointment will be felt in this country if the MCC visit to India fixed for next year is cancelled, as reported in the press. Many people have been looking forward to it. It will be a severe blow to cricket in this country if the MCC sticks to this decision.

INDIA'S CHANCES IN WORLD HOCKEY

Now with the Indian hockey team flying to England on Tuesday last, all our Olympic teams have reached the venue of the world Olympiad. I hope they will be well acclimatized to the local conditions by the time the competitions are held there. A good deal will depend on the ability of our athletes—particularly hockey players—to reproduce their true form on the foreign soil. The latter have been trained very well by Habul Mukherjee and Dick Carr. What they need is deep determination and concerted action to crown their efforts with success.

Bombay — and Maharashtra—is greatly disappointed at the omission of Perumal, Woodcock and Pillay from the hockey side. Bengal is equally indignant at the eleventh hour exclusion of Nandi Singh, a previously selected player from the final list. I have no doubt some of the other provinces are also sore for not including their star players. I wish it were possible for me to please everybody. But it is beyond the human powers to do so.

BEST POSSIBLE TEAM

Despite the inclusion of one or two comparatively weak players and exclusion of a similar number of more qualified ones, I am sure everybody will agree that the men sent to England are the best we have. The first eleven that will be placed on the field will be the cream of Indian Hockey. They cannot be improved upon. So we need not worry our heads over the inclusion or exclusion of certain players among the nineteen.

What I told the boys—in my capacity as acting President of the I. H. F. — before they left our shores was that they should forget their individuality, their community and their province and should play always as a team. I further enjoined them to remember that the honour and prestige of their motherland rested in their hands. So they should do everything in their power to uphold them in the eyes of the world. I trust they will.

PICTURES IN CONTRAST

It is pleasing to hear that one of our athletes, Henry Rebello from Mysore has been doing exceedingly well in England in his favourite event, Hop, Step and Jump. I hope he will make his mark in it in the Olympic Games.

On the other hand, I felt rather amused to see a picture of some of our cyclists in a local paper advertising their efforts in "swaddling clothes" in England. Nobody would be happier than myself if they achieve something notable. But can you expect any such thing from people who are still in the primary stages of cycling?

I understand Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, is exceedingly annoyed to hear that India's colours were on sale in different branches of sport. It is perfectly true that many athletes have gone at their own expense to represent India in the international contests. There could not be anything wrong in it if the men had any claim to such representation on merit. But few of them have any such pretensions. They have gone just because they could afford it or because some over-generous enthusiasts helped them.

PUT HOUSE IN ORDER

The time has come when we shall have to place our sporting organisations, both national and provincial on a sound and clean footing. Too many self-seekers have smuggled themselves into these bodies and are doing great harm to every branch of sport. If we want help from Government, whether Central or Provincial, we must be able to satisfy them that everything is being carried on in a systematic and businesslike way. In fact their very existence depends on the goodwill, faith and confidence of them all.

I do not for a moment suggest that they should be subservient to the authorities in every respect. As far as promotion of sport is concerned they should be absolutely independent because they know better how to foster their games. But they must conduct their affairs in such a manner which leaves little room for complaint or suspicion.

COACHING BY WORLD-BEATER

I am glad to hear that K. Madan, one of our most promising youngsters in tennis, is taking coaching from Fred Perry one of England's greatest players, at his own expense. I hope it will do him a world of good. It will be too much to expect him to grow into a world-beater after a short period of training. It needs much more than that—even if a player possesses all the qualities to develop him into a world champion.

Not only does he need systematic and intensive training, after the Coach has pointed out his strong and weak points and how to develop or get rid of them, but he must have plenty of opportunities to play with men who are superior to him and that too under varying conditions and climes. However, let us hope that he will rise higher than his predecessors have done so far.

MORE FACILITIES WANTED

Although lawn tennis is being played in this country for many years now, our standard is far too low still. No doubt the visits by foreign teams and tours by our own players in foreign lands almost every year during the pre-war days helped a good deal to improve our game, still much remains to be done before we can reach the level of the leading nations of the West and the East.

For financial reasons, it is not possible to introduce this game in our schools. If this could be done, the rate of our progress could be pretty fast. But even our colleges who are supposed to collect a substantial sum annually by way of sports fees do precious little for this game. How can there be any improvement if the younger generation is not given the opportunities and facilities to do so?

In our Gymkhanas and Clubs there is little scope for the promising players to do better. Unless all the steps necessary to improve them are taken by the authorities concerned, there can be little hope for their rising to the top. It is high time people woke up to their duties and responsibilities and did their bit.

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Cornerstone Of U. S. Democracy

HOW VOTING IS DONE DURING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

WHEN the people of the United States go to the polling places on November 2 to vote for their chosen candidates for President and Vice President, they will be exercising their right of personal participation in Democratic government. This public or 'popular" vote on election day—the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November every four years—is the third of four major steps required to select the men for the highest elective offices of the country. The first two steps are:

1. The primaries or state party conventions, where delegates to the national party conventions are elected or named; and
2. The national conventions themselves, at which the party candidates for President and Vice President are chosen.

It is the third step, the actual casting of the ballot on election day, which is considered as the most important by the citizens of the United States, far outweighing the preliminary as well as the final and fourth step, the electoral vote. This final step constitutes a "historical vestige" of a practice followed in the early days of the American Republic, and thus become almost a mere formality.

Voting Arrangement

The "ballot box" often has been called the cornerstone of Democratic government. Polling booths are set in many easily accessible places in all cities, towns and rural centers—in stores, schools, and other public buildings. The polls open early in the morning and remain open late in the evening, allowing all citizens ample time to cast their ballots. Workers and business people thus may cast their ballots on their way to work in the morning or after work in the evening, while housewives and those who do not work during the polling period may go at any time during the day. Arrangements are made for those away from home to obtain ballots in advance and vote by mail.

Each voting place is supervised by election officials designated by the political parties. In order to cast a ballot, each voter must be registered on the public rolls. It is the privilege of a "watcher" to challenge the vote of any person not properly registered, and in case of a challenge, an election board investigates and decides on the validity of the vote.

Complete Secrecy Ensured

The citizen is free to choose whatever candidate he or she wishes, in complete secrecy, either by marking a paper ballot or by pulling a lever of a voting machine which automatically records the choice. Besides voting for candidates for President and Vice President by selecting electors pledged to them, the citizens of the United States this year also will choose one-third of the membership of the U. S. Senate, or 32 Senators, and the entire membership of the House of Representatives, 435. At the same time, governors in 32 states, members of state and territorial legislatures, and countless other officials of the counties, cities and towns in the 48 states also will be elected this year. Many citizens also will vote on municipal tax laws and amendments to city charters and town laws.

(In order to take care of the great numbers of voters casting their ballots during a single day, the use of voting machines, designed for simple operation and thoroughly tested as to accuracy, has increased in the larger cities. The machines, which speed up the casting and counting of ballots, are operated by the voter in a curtained booth at the polling place, maintaining the secrecy of the ballot. Across the face of the machine are levers with the names of candidates and their party designations. There is a row of levers for each party. After the citizen has pulled a lever for each of his choices, he pulls a master control lever which records all his votes and returns the levers to position for the next voter.)

Immediately after the voting day ends officials begin their tabulation of ballots, and the count is reported to district centres as soon as it is completed. Newspapers and radio stations keep the public informed on the progress of the counting as the figures become available. In all villages, towns and cities throughout the country, the citizens gather at their radios or before newspaper bulletin boards. Results are flashed across the country and around the world by press service.

The Final Formality

Today, final results of the election of the President and Vice President are known soon after election day. However, one formality remains—the electoral vote—which is provided for in the U.S. Constitution. The "electoral college" system, as it is called, was set up by the framers of the constitution in 1787 in keeping with a situation prevailing at that time, but which has long since disappeared.

At that time, educational facilities had not become widespread and a good education had been achieved by relatively few men. Therefore, the framers of the constitution sought to entrust the final selection of men to fill the most important offices of Government to those having the best knowledge and experience. The constitution provided that these men known as "electors" were to be chosen in each state in a manner prescribed by the individual state legislatures.

Thus, an "indirect" election procedure was created, with the people of each state voting for electors rather than for a candidate for President, and with the electors free to make their own decisions in casting their votes. The members of each state's winning group of electors were to meet on a designated day in December, cast their votes and send them to the president of the Senate at the national Capitol. Here they were to be opened and the winning candidate for President determined.

This early method was actually followed only for the first five Presidential elections. The people began following the practice of voting for an elector only after he had pledged himself in advance to vote for the man of their choice. Then, in 1808, one of the parties adopted the principle that the party's choice for President bound all electors nominated by the party. That decision, immediately adopted by other parties, transferred election power directly to the voters within each state. However, the constitutional electoral law has never been changed, and the forms of delegated choice continue.

Working Of "Electoral College"

The actual working of the "ectoral college" procedure in elections today is fairly simple. First, the individual ballots cast for each party's candidate for President are totalled in each state. Since the parties candidate for Vice President automatically receives the same number of votes as its Presidential canidate, no separate Vice Presidential tally is made. The candidate for President obtaining the candidate for President obtaining the most votes (plurality) in each state is considered to be the choice of the entire state. As a result, the winning candidate gets the state's entire block of electoral votes.

Each state has as many electoral votes as it has members in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Since each of the 48 states is represented by two Senators, variations in their electoral vote spring from differences in their membership in the House, which is proportionate to population. For example, Nevada, the least populated state, has three electoral votes—one for its Representative and two for its Senators. On the other hand, New York, the most populous state, has 47 electoral votes—45 for its Representatives and two for its Senators.

After it has been determined which states each Presidential candidate has carried, the electoral votes of each of these states are totalled. To win the election, a candidate must obtain at least 266 electoral votes—a majority of the total of 531 apportioned among the 48 states.

Because a candidate who wins a state's popular vote by even the smallest margin also wins its entire electoral vote, there may be a wide gap between his percentage of the national popular vote and of the electoral vote. In the 1940 election, for example, the late President Roosevelt was the choice of 55 per cent of the individual voters, but won 84 per cent of the electoral vote.

Also, a candidate carrying enough states by small popular vote margins and losing the others by large margins, may have a minority of the total national popular vote and yet a majority of the electoral vote. This has happened only twice, however, in 1876 and 1888. (Legislation has been introduced in the current session of Congress calling for amending the constitution to prevent a candidate with a minority of the popular votes from receiving a majority of the electoral votes.)

"Pivotal State"

Certain populous states are classified as "pivotal', since the electoral vote of any one of them may swing a close election. States generally considered "pivotal" besides New York, are Pennsylvania with 35 electoral votes, Illinois with 28, Ohio and California with 25 each, Texas with 23, Michigan with 19 and New Jersey and Massachusetts with 16 each.

Following the popular election this year, as in other election years, on a designated day in December (the first Monday after the second Wednesday) the electors will cast their votes in their respective state capitals according to formal procedure. Since they are previously pledged to one party and its candidate on the ballot, the results are virtually assured and already known. (Should no candidate vote for President, the House of Representatives chooses a President from among the three highest candidates, voting, not as individuals, but as states, with a majority, now 25 states, needed to elect.)

The votes of the electors, certified by the states, are then sent to Congress where the president of the Senate opens the certificates and has them counted in the presence of both houses of Congress in January. The newly elected President will be inaugurated at noon on January 20, 1949.—U.S.I.S.

After the party candidates for President and Vice-President are chosen at the national party conventions and the party platforms are canvassed before the public until November, the people of the United States exercise their right of personal participation in Democratic government by voting for their chosen candidates on November 2. Polling booths are easily accessible and complete secrecy in voting is ensured. Immediately after the voting ends, tabulation of ballots is undertaken and the results of the election are flashed across the country. However, one formality remains—the electoral vote—under which the "electoral college," for whom the popular vote is cast, in turn cast their votes to the candidates for whom they are already pledged to vote. This is done on a designated day in December.

IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK

(continued from page 7)

her standard of life being high, the figures of projects and schemes naturally run into millions especially in cities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and the like. A hospital project for the veterans in New York City undertaken at a cost of 5 million dollars, a housing project for 1,800 families is given up on a contract basis to be completed in 18 months at a cost of from 15 to 18 million dollars according to the size of apartments, the smallest of which comprises 2 1/2 rooms and the largest 5 rooms according to the size of the family, the monthly rent inclusive of gas, electricity and hot and cold water, ranging from dollars 30 to 39 per month at a concession rate the economic rent in the open market for similar apartments ranging from dollar 70 to140 per month. There are about 14 city housing projects under way in New York, the problem of housing shortage being universal in all cities of the five continents.

The Heavier Side

Can a stranger, however, claim to know the American way of life by seeing New York city alone, however grandiose in size, structure, organisation and magnificance the city may be? It has equalid and sordid sides also. And a good deal of fine American life is to be seen in the smaller towns of 25,000 to 50,000 people or cities ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 population. It can also be seen on her numerous farms, where life is more placid and man is living closer to nature both within and without. New York city by no means expresses the finest in American life, culture and civilization.

-Republican Candidates

Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York State, candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States and Earl Warren, Governor of California State, the Party's candidate for the vice-Presidency.

David Farrar

With thirteen films to his credit in the last four years, a brilliant performance in 'Black Narcissus' won David international fame. Important roles in "Frieda" and "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill" have now consolidated his popularity. He loathes jazz, jitter-bugs and crooners nearly as much as he hates highbrows, lowbrows and glamour girls.

IN the bad old days of 'strolling Vagabonds' when actors were without honour and actresses didn't tell their mothers, it was probably the height of flattery to say of an actor that he didn"t look like an actor.

Now that stars of stage and screen are easily mistaken for stockbrokers and men of such substance, the reverse is likely to be true. But, to an old-fashioned eye, David Farrar does not look like an actor. Rather he fits the romantic conception of an Elizabethan, doublet-and-hose character who might have sailed the seven seas in search of gold and plunder.

This may be his heritage from his great-great grand-father who was deported for publishing libellous pamphlets. The earlier Farrar took up his pen against a certain noble lord for pulling his race horses and after a series of fines gained a one way ticket to America.

So far his great-great grandson has remained on the right side of the law but, he is virile and virility isn't associated wit acting avermuch: which is not to say that there isn't quite a lot of it to be seen from a seat in the stalls but it is rarely associated in the sense of combined with acting. And that is where Farrar scores.

With thirteen films to his credit in *the last four years his brilliant* performance as Dean in "Black Narcissus" won him internatioal *fame ad* a contract with The Archers Film Productions. Roles in "Frieda" and "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill" have consolidated his popularity. Today there are Farrar fans all over Britain who post two thousand letters a week.

Promising Journalist

As a schoolboy David decided to become a journalist and at fourteen he was carrying copy, licking stamps and pouring hangover cures for his elders for twenty shillings a week. Two years later he was a junior reporter by day a student by night and an actor, in amateur companies, the rest of the time. At twenty-four, he had become an experienced journalist won his B.A. through night school and written a text book on journalism which is still in use at the University of Missouri, Ohio. He had also married.

But he was still acting. And there's the rub. In hard cash the stage offered seven poundsa week: Fleet Street its usual princely salray and a reason ably assured career. David chose the former, joined a theatrical company and toured the provinces for eighteen months lapping up expe rience and playing everything from "The Monkeys Paw" to "The Merchant of Venice."

Inevitably he was spotted by a film talent scout and offered a test, but like so many film beginnings it proved to be a false start. His next experiment was courageous to a degree. At the beginning of 1939, with rumours of war grawing at show business—David took over the Grafton Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, London for his own company. It was a 'little' theatre which could become dear to the hearts of regular patrons—or just dear for the producer to run.

Financially and artistically it was a success. David played "the Wandering Jew' for a seven months' run and was beginning to make his name as an actor of some repute when a direct hit put Grafton out of business.

Screen Debut

The legitimate stage was a dead duck for a rising star in those days but movie-making was on the upgrade and David began to learn a new facet of his art. He made several films which didn't attract much attention and then his neat rendering of a drunken Nazi lieutenant in "Went the Day Well?" caused producers to sit up and draw up contracts. He made pictures continuously including "Night Invader" "For those in Peril" "Meet Sexton Blake" and "The Lisbon story" He made his mark. He was recognised to have star quality by many critics and producers and, most indicative of all, the fans loved him. he has a quality of masculine authority and a deadly charm that hit the ladies right where they live.

David deserves all his past and future glory; he has worked hard for success and has remained a real and unaffected person in spite of it. His home life is quiet and pleasant; he spends as much time as hard work allows him with his wife and their four-year-old daughter Barbara. They have been devoting much of the past three years restoring their home after the effects of a very near miss during the blitz. The restoration work is completed except for their charming minature theatre which was entirely destroyed. A garage has been built in its place to house a newly acquired super Talbot which was originally made to specifications for the late Prince Bira.

It is unlikely that David Farrar's fans are aware that he has a fine singing voice—unless they autograph hunt to his very bathroom door. But the few bars of "Noel" which he sings in "Black Narcissus' revealed him as the possessor of a fine baritone voice and they may be pleased to know there are plans afoot for him to star in a musical soon.

They may also like to learn that he loothes jabb. jitterbougs and crooners nearly as much as he hates highbrows, lowbrows, and glamour girls. For pleasure and relaxation, he likes reading, writing, golf, bridge and chess. He also loves champagne. He has just published his first book an autobiography 'No Royal Road'. And to complete this record of a really male British male star, le it be recorded that he has no superstitions.

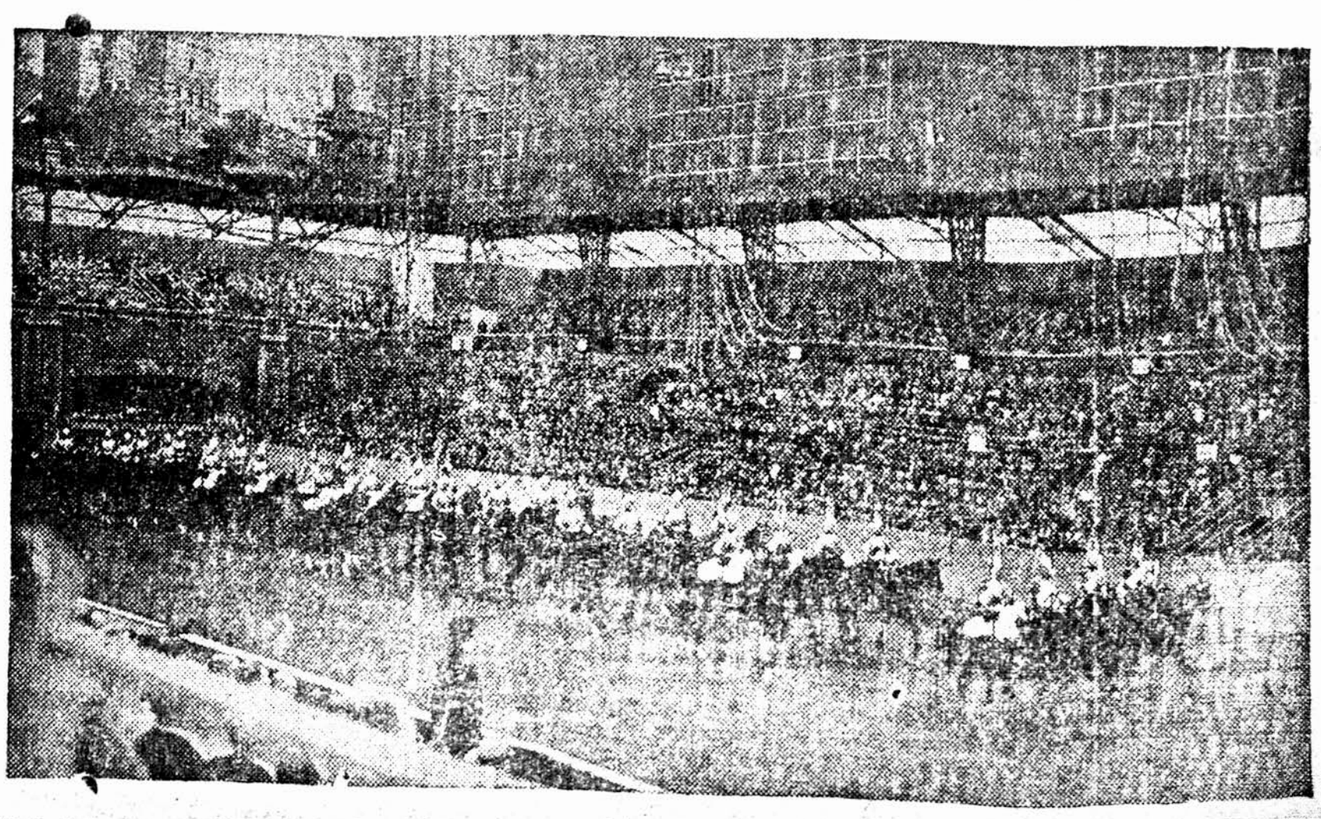
Surgery That Brings Sanity

(Continued from page 5)

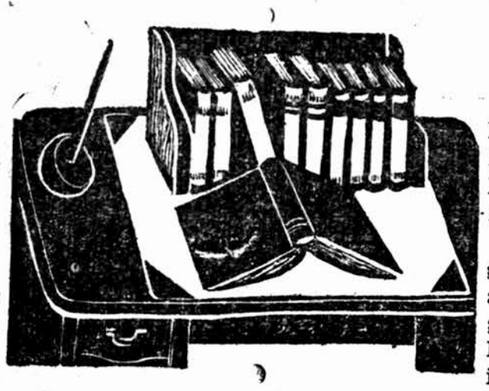
geant and knows as much or more about him than he does himself, echoed those words.

"We are still too much in the initial stages of this program to draw any sweeping conclusions," he said. "We cannot say we have had any clear-cut successes or cut-and-dried failures. All of the 20 patients who were screened here, though, had a uniformly grave prognosis without operation. All other treatments had failed. Now we can say that, although certain of our post-operative patients have not done well up to the present, the fact that we have noticed considerable improvement in 50 per cent of the group leads us to believe the programme is justified.

"Some of these men, although they will show improvement, will never be rehabilitated. But they will be better, quieter, more treatable patients. And indications now are that we may be able to rehabilitate 40 to 50 per cent. of the 20 who were operated upon. And that is an immense satisfaction to us who have seen these men in the deepest, darkest most despairing phases of their mental illnessess."



The King, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Margaret, opened the Royal Tournament at Olympia



Children's Magazine In English!

THE TOY CART—A Children's Magazine, edited by Premalata Jayakar and Mulk Raj Anand, Adelphi, 3 Queen's Road, Bombay. Price 8 as.

Publishing a children's magazine in English has always been a dubious proposition in this country. Even in the heyday of British rule, it was a microscopic minority that sent their children to schools where English was taught at the primary stage. It was only in the secondary schools that a smattering of English was picked up. But by then the pupils would be too grown up for a children's magazine.

The position has become still worse today when English has begun to be abolished as a medium of instruction. In Bombay children who have reached the first secondary class this year and all those who will follow them will never learn English. Hence the starting of a children's magazine today, on however modern and artistic lines it may be, seems a futile and futureless proposition.

Even apart from this an English magazine of this type comes up against a terrible dilemma. Take the very first page of the first issue of this new magazine. Here are a few words from that page: "dimensions", "creative ability", "prehistoric sculpture", "grotesque", "amazing in their simplifications." These are from the first two paragraphs, but they are enough. Obviously a boy or a girl who can understand these words must be at least in the matric or pre-matric class. But by then the content of the articles in this volume become far too elementary.

Except for this basic difficulty we must say the magazine has been beautifully got up and cleverly illustrated. There is cleverness even in advertising. Each feature ends up with a tail-piece which shows that it is only an advertisement. It is difficult to say what will be the effect of this on the child mind, but the effect on our adult mind, living in a commercialised world, was not exactly pleasant.

May we also seek to know what exactly is the puzzle of the "N.P." which figures twice on page 4? Knowing our printers we have a fair guess at the solution, but we cannot send it in as we have passed the childhood stage.

Guide To Planning

National Planning Committee Series Labour; Housing; Trade; Power and Fuel; and Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. ..Publishers: Vora & Co. Bombay 2. Price Rs. 6 each.

While the general discussion among government spokesmen, economists and business men rages round the generalities of planning, the National Planning Committee is producing its invaluable series of detailed and realistic outlines of the practicable programmes of improvement in the several sectors of our economic life.

The five numbers recently issued bear on important items of economic planning. On the subject of labour the target set by the N.P.C. is somewhat ambitious, amounting in effect to 'production according to ability, and sharing according to necessity'. Taken as a part of an overall scheme where discipline, training and proper distribution of man power in all industries are effectively ensured this may perhaps not create inherent difficulties. As a practical method of wage fixation, however, it is doubtful whether we can go beyond efficiency wages, supplemented by industrial and social relief measures.

The Report of the Sub-committee on Housing contains a detailed statement about the material and space requirements involved. In view of the present and prospective resources of building material and space special importance attaches to the recommendation of the committee that as far as possible industrial location should be away from congested centres of population. In regard to trade the relevant N.P.C. report urges special development of internal trade and the deliberte regulation of foreign commerce so as to subserve the ends of national economic policy The report also suggests the setting up of appropriate national and inter-provincial bodies to achieve these objectives.

The report on power and fuel emphasises the urgent need for developing hydro-electric resources under state direction and for economising the use of coal for power. It is somewhat surprizing to find that the committee favour levying import duties on foreign fruit so as protect indigenous fruit-growers One would have thought that this is a fit case for direct assistance in kind rather than one for restricting imports. It is along these lines that the interests of the other extractive and primary industries e.g. Animal Husbandry, dairying and fishing will be best served. We must congratulate Prof. K. T. Shah, the General Secretary of the N.P.C. on having brought out such a valuable series of practical guides to the Indian planner. We wish that full use of these is made by those whose responsibility it is to initiate and work the declared policy of planned economic progress.

D. G. K.

Population And Food

Population and Food Planning in India—By Baljit Singh Publishers: Hind Kitabs Limited Bombay. Rs. 4.

The main thesis of this stimulating book on Population and Food is that at this stage of our economic development we must concentrate on planned agricultural and industrial production so as to raise the nutritional and social standards of the people. An engrossment with birth-control policy is in the immediate context both unnecessary and misleading.

India's population policy, says the author, has to be based not on neo-Malthusianism with its narrow and possibly dangerous objective of reducing population, but has to be evolved out of proper social attitudes towards marriage, sex relationship and family based on an elevation of social values. Considering that the essence of Malthusianism, especially neo-Malthusianism consists not in unthinking restriction but in that very proper social attitude which the author advocates it seems a little strange that he should have been so deeply provoked against it.

It is to be hoped that the policy of planned agricultural and industrial development which is being urged with a rare unanimity of opinion will find a constructive expression in state policy. Mr. Baljit Singh's book will serve a good purpose in educating the general public in the essentials of a population and food policy for our country.

Do you know that there is no lead in the 'lead pencil'? It is made of carbon.

Many such false beliefs are held by people. Here are a few of them. See how many of them are held by you:

1. THE ELEPHANT LIVES FOR 100 YEARS.

The fact is that the elephant comes to youth when he is 25 years old. His average life is 60 to 65 years. The elephants living and working in the forests of Burma live for only 40 years. Still, why this belief that the elephant's life is 100 years?

2. ELEPHANTS HAVE PLACE FOR DYING.

Again, it is believed that when an elephant feels he is about to die he goes to a certain place. People have tried to find such places but without success.

3. SERPENTS DO NOT DIE BEFORE SUNSET.

Some people believe that even if you cut off the head of a snake, he does not die before sunset. The reason for this belief is that life persists for some time in the body without the head. But this is only for a short time and has no connection with the sunset.

4. THE COBRA IS CAUGHT WITH THE AID OF MUSIC.

Cobras have no ears. When they nod before a juggler, they do so in imitation of the movements of the juggler's pipe.

5. THE OWL CANNOT SEE DURING THE DAY.

This belief is widely prevalent but is false. Not only can the owl see during the day but he can do so better than man. During the day the owl just takes rest and does not move about.

6. THE OSTRICH POLICY

It is believed that when an ostrich is pursued by hunters, he buries his head under the sand. This is far from the truth. When he is pursued, he flees like any other animal.

* * *

GIVE THE TIME

Dear Dada,—If you have never heard anybody say he detests his once-recognised thickest friend, you do now. He hid all his faults until recently when he has shown his true colours as an illtempered, selfish shrew, full of lies and deceit. He is only prepared to make ducks and drakes of the money which somehow I can and do afford.....

Yours, Vikram Desai

Hatred and strong language won't set matters right. Tolerance and understanding, patience and quiet-reasoning should prove useful and helpful. Who knows you are hasty in your later findings as you seem to have been in forming thick friendships! Give the time now to study each other that wisdom should have suggested before.

* * *

INTELLIGENT

An Inspector entered the village school where Geography was being taught.

He asked one of the small pupils, "Now, how far is Baroda from Bombay?"

JAWAHAR SUREKHA

(Photos by M. R. Motwani)

The boy had no idea but after scanning the map replied: "Just two thirds of an inch, Sir."

* * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI

We had previously Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris only in two Provinces, namely, Sind and Bombay. Unfortunately, owing to the political conditions, and the division of our country into Hindustan and Pakistan, our activities in Sind, of which we used to feel very proud, have stopped.

Unfortunately, too, Sind, where the Balkan-ji Bari was born, has no Bari activities at present. Workers and Children of Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari have left their Province and gone to different parts of India. The condition of the refugee children needs our special attention. These Workers and Children have been advised to join the Balkan-ji-Bari Units nearest to them. There are now two more Provincial Organisations in Delhi and U. P.

The strongest Provincial organisation is at Bombay. It has been promised an annual grant-in-aid of Rupees One Thousand by the Government of Bombay and of Rupees Two and Half Thousands by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It has prepared a number of schemes, and as a matter of fact, everybody looks up to the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari for help and guidance, probably because the All-India Headquarters also are at Bombay. The Delhi and the U. P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris are doing their best, and credit for Delhi must go to Shri R. Raman and Shri B. Bhatnagar, and for the U. P. to Shri K. V. Phadke and Shri L. N. Saxena. Application was received also for the affiliation of the Gujarat Provincial Balkan-ji Bari. However, as its formalities have all not been complied with, it has not yet been officially affiliated. Efforts have been made to establish a Provincial Balkan-ji Bari in South India, and we hope to be successful in due course of time.

HAVE YOU JOINED?

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing an one anna Stamp for postage, from Dada— "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. He will be too glad to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay

PAHLAJ

SUDHA

ASHOK

GOPEE

MOHAN

NIRMALA

Let us talk it over —

The appeal of courteousness is heightened by good clothes, but haughty and rude behaviour in them is rendered doubly odious!

Look not upon this as the leisure hour musing of an armchair philosopher. This thought struck me with the suddenness of a shock and that too while I was waiting in the bus queue. As you must be knowing from personal experience, the bus-stop is hardly a place to put one in a philosophic frame of mind. As you wait there counting for the tenth time the number of persons ahead of you and shifting your weight from one foot to another, all that matters to you at moment a seat is in the bus. It is rarely that you care to look at the far end of the queue and derive consolation from the fact that after all you are not the last one in the line.

On the other hand, if at all there is a shuffling of the feet at the tail-end of the line, you are immediately on guard lest someone gets into the bus surreptitiously! Something like it happened the other day. Before I knew what the flutter was all about I perceived an elderly lady with two girls surrounded by people who had broken away from the queue. Notwithstanding the bearing and looks of these new arrivals, I could guess that coming as if from nowhere they made a bold dash towards the bus which had come to halt near the stop.

There was nothing criminal about this attempt. Speaking candidly, doesn't every one of us try such tricks in our desperate moments? Commonsense, however, tells us that in a situation like this there's nothing like beating a voluntary retreat. But the respectable offenders of the evening were in a different mood.

To my great amazement I saw the older one of the two girls, a bright young thing, engaged in a wordy warfare with the bus Inspector! Their elderly companion, instead of taking away the girl by the hand, thought it fit to join in the fray. Obviously, the motherly instinct prompted her to take the daughter under protecting wings. But the result proved disastrous!

* * *

The Inspector, who was probably on his legs for hours on end and faced impatient passengers every now and then, shouted his customary "lain men chalo, lain me chalo" at these gentle law-breakers. Touched to the quick, 'the bright young thing' shrieked back to say that the bus employees were given no licence to insult the public. Not satisfied with that, she waxed eloquent on polite manners thus exhibiting the lack of her own! I am sure, if there had been a man in her place, the Inspector, shaking with anger, would have paid back in the same coin. Even the people around felt scandalised at the girl's performance and gave full marks to the forbearance of the man in the uniform.

The most funny part of the episode was that the offenders did own their mistake but expected to be reprimanded for it in a gentle, polite manner! Now, isn't this like wanting to eat the cake and have it too? If women must emulate the ways of men (like getting into the bus on the sly!) they must also accept sportingly what follows such action. This is not the only instance where I have seen women guilty of a lapse on their part.

Nine times out of ten it is the educated and cultured ones who dare do it; the ignorant and unlettered are at least ready to eat the humble pie. And this is equally true of men as well. All of us expect the bus and tramwallas to be polite to us. We don't care two hoots to admit that they have more reason to lose their temper as they have to encounter hundreds of unruly passengers every day while we see their harassed faces only a couple of times! So, next time a conductor shouts at you, think of the ten other fellow travellers who mob the already crowded bus and cause unnecessary stoppages and delay! Or better still, just imagine how you would behave if placed like him.

Perhaps, you needn't even do that. We shall very soon know how women fare as bus conductors. Let's not point to our sisters across the seas. During the war women in England did wonderfully as bus conductors. But half the credit is due to the English people who are a most disciplined nation. We have to pass the test here in our own country. The proverbial patience of woman will be tried in Madras which has decided to have women bus conductors.....

—Leela

The Hunt Is On!

By Mochael Hervey

WHY, if it isn't Alice! Haven't seen you for ages. What have you been doing with yourself, dear? Not really! Anyone I know? Jimmy Bradshaw. Why, I thought he was engaged to Sally! Oh, they broke it up.. yes, I remember now... There was some talk.. but then, all's fair in love and war, I always say, so what if you did get him away from her. Age before beauty, any time (joke over, dear).

"No, I'm still on the prowl, as you might say, dear. You know I can't help worrying. Here I'm getting on for twenty-eight—I mean twenty-four, and still working for a living! And I'm not the only one, dear; there are thousands like me, waiting for some mug—I mean, some nice young chap—to come along and fix it so we don't have to work any more."

"Yes, you're probably right, dear. All they care about nowadays is having a good time—the dirty dogs! You've only to hint at marriage and they fade away quicker than a ghost. You know, I often wish I was born in some other country where the girls didn't outnumber the chaps by two to one. Not that I mind a little competition. It's having to trample over a thousand ash blondes before you can get near a chap that gets me down!

"This'll give you some idea how bad things are. I went to that dance they held at the Town Hall last week, and do you know, there were at least ten girls to every fellow! To make matters worse, of course, three-quarters of the silly stooges wouldn't or couldn't dance. Oh, it made me mad to see them there holding up the bar or telling each other dirty stories, whilst we wall-flowers lined the walls thirty deep. I felt like going up to them and shaking some sense into their silly heads. What do they go to dances for? You know, there are times when I do believe they go with the deliberate intention of tantalising us.....

"I got fed-up in the end, standing there waiting for one of their lordships to condescend to ask for a dance, and hopped around the floor a few times with a girl I knew from the office. That usually gets results. You show the boys how good you are and the rest is up to them. But not with that crowd! I've never seen so much elbow-bending going on at one time. I tell you, dear, something should be done about those bars inside dance halls! After all, competition from your own sex is bad enough, without having to compete with a pint of mild-and-bitter!

"Well, to cut a short story long, dear, we found routine number one failing us, so we followed immediately with routine number two. There's nothing like jitterbugging for attracting a bit of attention, I always say. Of course, I will admit you..... er.... display a little more leg than is customary; but what's that among friends?"

"Did it get results? Well, yes and no; if you get what I mean. Halfway through "In the Mood" two half-tight stooges separated us, and did we suffer! Dance! I've had better partners on crutches. And that wasn't all. They both belonged to the "Wandering-Hand Society", if you get what I mean!

"The wrestling match over, we refused their offer of a drink and all that goes with it, and took a seat at a table already occupied by a couple of comparatively harmless-looking chaps. They seemed to be interested, so I decided it was time to put routine number three into operation. "Can you oblige me with a match?" I asked the one opposite me, taking my cigarettes out of my bag.

"They both started hunting through their pockets and bringing out lighters at the same time. That set us all off laughing, of course: and before you could say 'Here comes the bride' we were as pally as could be. Over some coffee and biscuits, the taller of the two, a rather funny-looking chap with glasses and long hair, explained that they were strangers to the town and feeling verdy lonely.

" 'Oh, go on!' we told 'em. 'Two smart young fellows like you won't be lonely for long.'

" 'Why, are you two girls going to do something about it?' asked the shorter of the two. 'You never know" we giggled. 'That's what the old maid said when she looked under the bed,' sniggered the tall one. That wasn't so funny, but we laughed all the same. Humour a chap, I always say. If he's one of those who kid themselves they're tough, it doesn't hurt to keep on telling if he doesn't know his own strength. If he fancies himself as a second Fred Astaire, you try to forget he's been walking on your feet all evening and shyly apologise for not being up to his standard, if you get what I mean. These chaps with us obviously considered themselves witty, so what could a girl do but keep laughing at everything they said?

"We sat there for a while smoking my cigarettes, laughing and talking like, until I began to feel that I should scream if I heard another corny joke. "How about a dance"? I suggested, getting to my feet. I figured that one thing was certain: their dancing couldn't possibly be any worse than their wisecrecks! Imagine my joy, dear, when I found the shorter one could actually dance!

"The dance over, they took us home. And I was still more pleasantly surprised when my one behaved like a perfect little gentleman all the way. Saw me to the doorstep, and after making a date for the following evening, shook me by the hand and said goodnight' Almost unbelievable, isn't it?

"We went to the pictures the following evening, and he sat through the whole performance just holding my hand and nothing more. The same thing happened at the show we went to the next day. And so it went on all through the week. Pictures one night, a dance or a show on another.

"I don't mind telling you, dear, I was beginning to entertain hopes. Last night, as we were standing on the doorstop, he broke down. 'I'm leaving town tomorrow, will you come with me?' he asked. My heart gave a leap. Was this a proposal at last? I know you'll die of laughing, dear, but I almost said, 'Oh, but this is so sudden!' just like they do on the pictures.

" 'How about your wife?' I wisecracked, just in case he was kidding. 'Oh, she won't know anything about it,' he answered without thinking. 'What!' I screamed, looking round for something to annihilate him with. But he was gone before I can lay my hands on my old man s axe...

"Yes, I suppose you're right dear, but how's a poor girl to know? Anyhow, that'll give you some idea of what we're up against.. Half-past nine? Is it really? Oh dear, I shall have to fly. I've been late at the office twice this week already and the boss has been giving me some rather old-fashioned looks lately! Goodbye, dear, I'll be seeing you...."

Wimbledon Winner

Miss D. Hart and Miss L. Brough, both of the United States, walk on to the Court for the Women's Singles at Wimbledon. Doris Hart (left) was beaten 6/3, 8/6 by Louise Brough after a most exciting game.

A Story Without A Moral

WOMEN'S PAGE

TANZEB

TAILORING SPECIALISTS

In Punjabi and European Dresses

DWARKADAS BLDG.,
Mangaldas Road,
Crawford Market Area,
BOMBAY—2.

BEARD—A PASSPORT TO JOURNALISTIC SUCCESS!

★

★

By Arnold Vas Dias

In an unguarded moment I pomised the untiring editor of the Foreign Press News a contribution on "the beard in journalism." I did not realize what I had let myself in for. This subject is too vast—and too important—to be treated in a superficial and maybe flippant manner.

Contrary to my friends and to my detractors, who like to use the beard as an element for ridicule, I take my beard seriously. It has been my mainstay in times of stress, the firm rock (covered by fertile vegetarian) on which my reputation has been built.

Several other members of the Dutch journalistic community bear the same last name as myself and any reference to my person is always accompanied by a graphic description: "Vas Dias? You mean the man with...."—Here the hand is brought toward the chin in a waving movement.

"Yes, yes", is the reply, and another hand is raised, making a stroking movement along both cheeks. It is the same kind of compelling gesture which underlines the description of a spiral staircase.

Found Inspiration!

"The Beard in Journalism" can only be the subject for a book—which I yet hope to write when I shall have retired from active newspaper work. I shall dedicate it to Reuters' Michael Fry, that brilliant young journalist who, some months ago, saw the light and whose steadily maturing beard—although not yet quite in its full flowering—has already made its mark in the lounges and at the bars of the United Nations at Lake Success and Flushing. He readily recognizes that he found inspiration in my example. He calls me reverently, "My Master." I have trained many young journalists in my time, but none of them ever showed such a degree of veneration. This proves what the beard can do!

The present article can, therefore, only graze the surface of this engrossing subject. In my book I shall surely treat of illustrious precursors. There was a time when the editor of any well-established newspaper, whose opinions were held in great esteem had to have a beard. The beard stood for well-founded views, for stability and ripeness. That was the time when readers first opened their papers at the editorial page, when leading articles made news. Now the newspapers, edited by beardless individuals, seek their strength in facts, as bare and naked as the chins of the journalists who are supposed to marshal them.

Indelible Marks

There are few great newspapers on which bearded journalists have not left their mark. I like to remember my good friend Frederick Birchall, who contributed so greatly to building up the world news service of the "New York Times." Was it not because he gave free, though well-clipped, scope to all the hairs that are fit to grow, that he was so successful in gathering in the capitals of Europe all the news that is fit to print?

Who can say how much the "Christian Science Monitor" has owed to Sisley Huddleston's beard? And coming to British journalism, did not George Slocombe's red beard become one of the landmarks of Paris? In Dutch journalism, too, we had a famous red beard in the person of J. C. Schroder, a much-read commentator and much-feared theatrical critic, whose nom-de-plume, 'Barbarossa' made many a playwright and actor or actress miss a heartbeat.

I have some hesitation in dealing with the case of Wickham Steed. His was a timorous approach; it was a beard and yet not a beard, a compromise which made one doubt whether he had the full courage of his convictions. In fact, there was a suggestion that he was trying to split hairs.

It is true that some journalists have made a success of their career and a mark on their profession without this adornment which James Reston, in a historic article on the San Francisco conference, once called "magnificent." Some beardless correspondents did not do too badly. But who can tell how much better they would have done if only they would have sported this additional attraction? Did not Hemingway and Steinbeck find it an indispensable attribute to the makeup of a war correspondent?

In my experience, the beard has proved its worth. It made people remember me and single me out where other colleagues went unnoticed. At least two British Prime Ministers gave me their confidence because of it.

The McDonald Story

When the ill-fated world Economic Conference was assembled in London, the British Government gave a reception for the delegates in Lancaster House. It was a dazzling affair. At the head of the monumental staircase stood Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald, flanked by his daughter Ishabel, receiving the thousands of guests, shaking hands, uttering formal greetings....until I came within his field of vision.

I could see his face reflect his innermost thoughts. They must have been something like this: "I have seen this man before. Who the devil is he? He looks like somebody. I must know him!" And so, to cut the dilemma short and be sure to do the right thing, he advanced with outstretched hands two steps down the stairs, took both my hands in his, and, with a great show of cordiality, exclaimed: "How do you do!" Later he must have realized that this exuberance on his part was not called for but he never forgot me.

And there was Winston Churchill. That was during an election campaign in the thirties when the principal plank in his program was anti-Bolshevism. Three of us, foreign correspondents, decided to follow Churchill during a night of campaigning. It was, I must own, a remarkable combination: Svenska Dagbladet's Eric Swenne, tall, lank, fair and very Scandinavian; A.B.C.'s Pedro Castro, Spanish ,dark and somehow sinister-looking; Finally your bearded Hollander, whose black frontispiece was plastered all over his front page. Together, armed with bulging brief cases which might have contained anything—even bombs—we could not fail to attract attention.

Hit Churchill's Eyes

Churchill was campaigning in his Epping District, which is partly rural and partly London suburban. He held three meetings that night. The first was in an outlying village school. Here we made a spectacular entry when he was already addressing his constituents, making the blood of placid farmers and old maids curdle. He gave us one black look and went on.

At the second meeting, where we followed him by car, we were already in our seats on a front bench, when Churchill appeared on the platform. Another grim look in our direction. When at the third meeting our mysterious trio bobbed up again, it became too much, even for such a seasoned campaigner as Winston.

While the chairman introduced the speaker to this turbulent meeting in the heart of industrial London, Churchill bent over to his secretary and whispered something in his ear.

Duly his emissary arrived. Would we mind telling who we were? The message, with which the Secretary returned, clearly brought much relief to the candidate, who with his accustomed gusto threw himself into the fray and, within ten minutes, forced an uproarious audience to silence and rapt attention.

Meanwhile the emissary had come back to us. Would we accept Mr. Churchill's invitation to join him after the meeting in his temporary home in Epping forest? Of course we would be delighted.

It was a long drive at the hour of midnight through the dark lanes of the forest. Finally we arrived before a stately mansion in the woods. Churchill, who had stepped out of his car, was waiting for us on the portico. There was smiling introductions, followed by cocktails inside. A candlelight supper round an oval table, with Churchill's daughter Sarah as hostess, ensued.

For a long time we remained talking over our brandies, served in huge bowls, and Churchillian cigars. Winston was in one of his best moods. He painted an engrossing picture of the political situation at home and the international stresses abroad, highlighted by an inexhaustible store of anecdotes. It was a rare feast for a journalist. When we got back to Whitehall, Big Ben struck four.

I am inclined to believe that the peculiar combination of our incongruous types made that singular impression which prompted Churchill to get to the bottom of what we were and why we followed him like shadows. But my friends disagreed. "Arnold," they said, "we have your beard to thank for this."

So here you have an illustration of the role of the beard in journalism. Some think they can do without it. Well, let them! I shall not discourage their views, for it is the lone beard which is most effective. I know what I owe to it. I shall never shave it off.

The writer, born in Holland in 1890, has been a newspaperman for 36 years, more than 30 of which have been spent in a bearded condition. He has been a war correspondent during two wars, in the course of which his beard has turned from inky black to silvery gray. Chief of the London Bureau of the Amsterdam newspaper "De Telegraaf" for nearly 15 years, during the second world war the bearded newspaperman established the New York office of "Aneta," the Netherlands News Agency, and, after the Japanese defeat, as Managing Editor, re-established the agency's head office in Batavia. Since the fall of 1946, he has been U. S. correspondent for the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.

"What did you do—get up on the wrong side of the bed this morning?"

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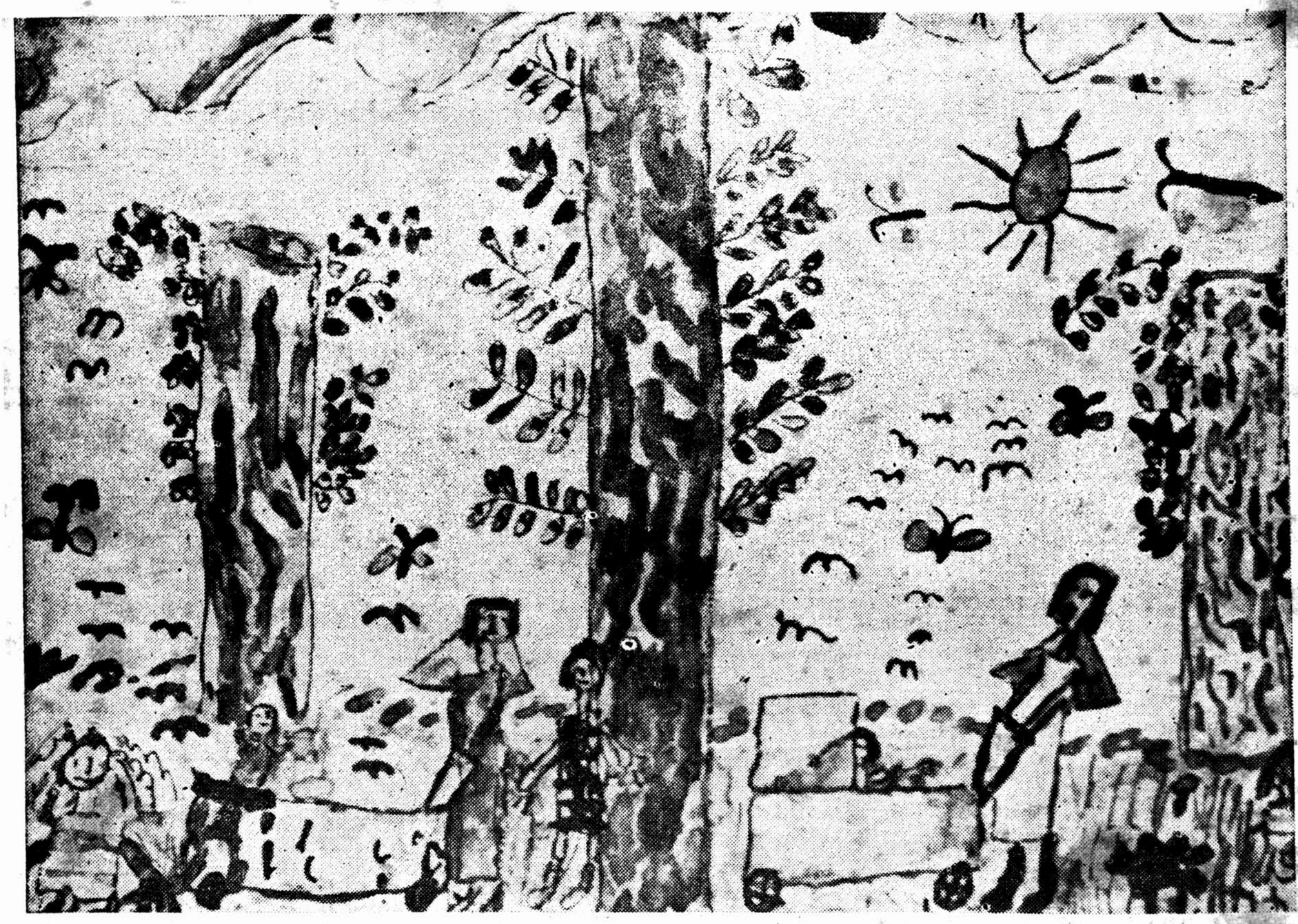

DISCOVERY OF CHILDREN'S ART

(Above):

'In the Park'—Notice in the six year-old child's picture the plane trees with dappled trunks, two of which are cut short, and all with stylized leaves. The clouds are sensitively portrayed and the butterflies and birds give a gay spring-like feeling. The nurses with uniforms and the prams are symmetrically placed.

(Story On Page 25)

(Left):

"Kitty in the Sun". This picture by a six-year-old child at one of the London County Council Schools shows very strong drawing with a brush that has resemblance to primitive work. The picture is forcibly constructed on a good base the centre emphasized with darker paint.

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